ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,598—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	29th April.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Perritt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4302	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	24th April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 24th April.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MIIKE MARU," Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th April, 1899.

WILL FORMS, of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO.,
COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash.				Credit.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine		33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37	0	......		41	8	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine		28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM		22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate flavour and bouquet		53	8	28	0	59	8	31	0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	Per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	22	8	12	8	25	0	14	0
CARLOWITZ	„	15	8	......		17	4	......	

CLARETS! BURGUNDIES!

NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR

FINE TOILET PREPARATIONS AND PERFUMES

SOLD UNDER THE

COMPANY'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY, EXCELLENCE AND CONDITION.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.	Commands an enormous sale throughout India being admittedly the finest Hair Dressing and restorer for use in the climate.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.	An Exquisitely flavoured Dentifrice and Lotion for the Teeth Gums and Palate, possessing highly antiseptic and deodorant properties. Most Refreshing.
GYMKHANA BOUQUET, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.	A Lasting Perfume of distinctive character and a general favourite with the Company's customers.
KEMP'S VIOLET POWDER, Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin. 10 annas per ½ lb. Tin.	For Nursery and Toilet use. Prepared from Pure Starch elegantly perfumed and absolutely non-irritating.

And all other Toilet requisites. Also imported Preparations in great variety and at moderate prices.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,

ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS' PLAGUE PILLS

FOR SERVANTS

Are used in large numbers in various Government and other offices in Bombay as a preventive against the plague.

		Rs.	a.
Per Bottle of	25	1	4
Do.	100	„ 4	0
Do.	1,000	„ 32	8

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

P. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co.'s PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Indian Companies Act as Amended. By Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Stanhope L. F. Bayley, Barrister-at-Law, and Vernon B. F. Bailey, Solicitor, 3rd Edition, 1898	17	0
Notes on Advanced Guards, Flanking Parties and Rear-Guards, in Civilized and Uncivilized Warfare, and on Escorts. For the use of Native Officers. Compiled by Major R. I. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles	0	8
A. B. C. Guide to Breeding Canaries in India. By Mrs. J. W. Collett........	2	0
A. B. C. Guide to Rearing Poultry in India. By J. W. Collett........	2	0
Story of 1812. With Map and Plans. By Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India	2	0
A Short History of the Bombay Presidency. By Edmund C. Cox. Copies slightly soiled. For	0	8
Mr. Justice Ranade. Essays on Indian Economics; a Collection of Essays and Speeches, with Portrait of the Author........	4	0
Captain E. A. Iremonger. The Indian Cookhouse; Its Hygienic Management........	1	0
A New Illustrated Work by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Barrister-at-Law, entitled. "The Ruling Chiefs of Western India and the Rajkumar College," containing numerous full-page illustrations of Ruling Chiefs and others. With 200 pages of letter press description	5	0

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd April, 1899.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1899, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1899, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. PEROZSHA JAMSETJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All that piece or parcel of land or ground in the village of Karole, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana admeasuring about 4 500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towards the West by the Private Road lying between this land and the Tansa Water Duct, on or towards the North by a part of land bearing No. 77 and belonging to the said vendor and on or towards the South by the property of Dewji Veerji.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, or interest in the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

MULJI AND RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 22nd April 1899.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK	No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do.	No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK	No. 4...	5	4

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! of Huge REDUCTIONS in Superb TEAS of The Bombay Tea Association, Ld. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following REDUCED PRICES. Re 1, annas 12,9 and 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb. MORTON, MAJU and CO., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Scledmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England, Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Pair of Season Teakwood SHOW CASES and a pair of sliding door CUBBOTS. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of compound condensing BEAM ENGINES, Macnoughts principle, works upto 900 I. H. P., Spur Fly wheel, can be seen at work at the Sassoon Mill, Mazagon. Apply, DAVID SASSOON and Co., Fort.

FOR SALE.—An English-built DOG CART, Suitable for Animal 13-3 up to 14-2. Owner going home. Price Rs. 400. Apply to "99," care of this Office.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hon'ble B. Lang, from the 15th May next. For Rent apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co. Girgaum.

TO LET, 1st and 2nd FLOOR of HOUSE No. 22, 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, occupied by Messrs. Lyon and Co. Apply to SHETH MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sutar Chawl.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, AN EXPERT IN MICA, competent to report on Mica Mines, up-country. Only those possessing qualified testimonials need apply to "No. 111" care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.— Mrs. Shephard Expresses herself much pleased with the accommodation &c. at the Hotel and will be happy to recommend it to anyone who may be going to Mahableshwar.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

RECEIVED, Syphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,300,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

Sale of Materials of Building Bungalow) No. 39, at Colaba, Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal, by public Auction. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the bungalow, No. 39, at Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, top floor of "Times of India," the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, iron framed cottage piano in walnut case, by S. Rose and Co., best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging Ditmar's lamps, fancy pictures, cooking stove, books and choice plants, one gent's pneumatic "Quadrant" bicycle, one sewing machine, etc., the property of F. Bodycot Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Sweepings, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. a quantity of unclaimed goods, cotton waste in docras, cotton seeds in bags, waste papers in docras, cotton in docras, and sundry articles &c.

AT 3 P.M.

The property of another gentleman—consisting of chest of drawers, chairs, dining, drawing, wash hand, and dressing tables, gown and clothes presse, side board, book stands, reclining sofas, dispense and cookroom furniture, ice box, etc., etc

The above furniture will be on view two days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oilpaintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden stands, a large corrugated shade, large partition screens, 1 sweet toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a bay horse, 1 handsome strong built vis-a-vis, 1 office higram, 2 sets of harnesses, etc., etc the property of R. Ditchburn Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bed room carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of P. Mende, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 121 of 1897.

Vassanji Munji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort....... Plaintiff.

versus

Raghunath Makund, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort....... Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, and the Judge's order, dated the 17th day of April, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises, at Lanowli, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of May, 1899, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with the Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli, Taluka Maval, Poona Zillah, and bounded as follows:—On the east and north by the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the south by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, and on the west by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being Survey No. 5' containing by admeasurement 6,171 square yards, situate on the west side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli, Taluka Maval, Tuki Vadgaum, Zillah Poona, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No.—, and bounded on the east by the property of the Railway Company, on the west by the property of Temujee Shet, on the north by the Bazaar Road, and on the south by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Robert Frederick and now of the defendant Raghunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Madhavji Virji, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of the Equity of Redemption in the Property at Chippi chawl or Balaji Shamshet street, advertised to take place to-morrow, the 25th inst., has been postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th proximo.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.

1 Deer stalking telescope, 3 drawers, by Perins, London.
1 square piano by Maud, Germany, in good order.
5 portable oil furnaces.
1 D.-B. gun by R. B. Rodda and Co., London, in case.

An invoice of platedware, consisting of butter pots, tea and coffee sets, cruets, biscuit, sardine and marmalade pots, salvers, mother-o-pearl handled fish and fruit knives and forks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd quality nickel table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, time-pieces with and without alarum, opera glasses, etc.

1 silver hunting watch by John Jones.
1 D.-B. pin-fire B.-L. 12 bore gun, saloon rifle, and air-gun.
1 lot of books by well-known authors.

By order of Mahomed Hoosein Mowjee Soomar, and on account and at the risk of Pherozshah Jamshedje Mulla-Feroze—

1 gold hunting cased lever keyless watch by John Jones.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdully Rupawalla, ex. s.s. Raventhaler—

516 M A R 9942-43—2 cases brass wood screws.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 English-built open phaeton, with waler horse and harness.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 light dogcart in good order.
1 Norfolk new pneumatic bicycle.
1 Lady's saddle and 1 fox terrier young dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON OOMERCARRY ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the legal representative and widow of the deceased mortgagee, Valjee Jewsey, and on account and at the risk of Balcrishna Nana Moray, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortagage dated the 3rd day of June, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on Oomercarry Road, admeasuring 30 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 35-45 and Street No. 47-51 and bounded on the east by the house of Daniel, on the west by the house of Cowasjee Nowrojee, on the north by the said Oomercarry Road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Balcrishna Nana Moray and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Forbes Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Thorwald Eilerson and Co., consisting of electrical instruments, testing sets, Ampere and Volt meters, table and wall telephones, wires, pushes, bells, indicator movements, battery materials, lamps, carbons, &c., also a large lot of engineering tools, foot and power lathes, drilling and grinding machines, fly wheels, work benches, forges, anvils, vices, files, hammers, chisels, saws, pliers, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Terrace Building, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English sliding dining table, solid square piano, the "Bungalow," by Harold of Calcutta, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of J. N. Burnes, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the effects of the late Bai Parocbai, widow, consisting of pictures, looking glasses, copper and brass pots, sarries with gold border, silk wearing apparel; turbans, boxes, chairs, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. John Isaac Daly, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboard, boxes, folding cot, silver watch, crockery, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1899.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, world wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Establishe 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA........	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST........	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund........	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished), Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1899, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also

A parcel of twine from Broach to Petlad, No. 40063, of 1-12-97.

A bundle of white marble slab from Colaba to Wadhawan, No 1, of 25-1-98.

A bundle of 2 old razaies, 2 old blankets and 1 pillow, and 1 brass lota, from Ferozpura Contt., to C. C. G., No. 28661, of 20-11-97.

A copper pot, from Ahmedabad to Wadhawan, No. 94906 of 30-11-97.

A basket of 2 tins of mucca water, from Delhi to Baroda, No. 32229, of 25-10-97.

A parcel of photographic papers, from Marine Lines to Surat No. 23910, of 1-10-97.

A basket of little nuts, from Palghur to Charni Road, No. 43248, of 1- -98.

Two parcels of gunny bags, from Unjha to Udwara, No. 2005-6, of 3-3-98.

A parcel of clock, from Pipla to Charni Road, No. 71169, of 26-10-97.

A box and a bag, from Madras to Surat, No. 6, of 29-11-97.

A box of crockeryware, from Grant Road to Surat, No. 101, of 26-3-98.

A parcel of wood, from Amalsar to C. Road, No. 49932 of 6-11-97.

A parcel from Matra to C. Road, No. 78033, of 31-3-98.

An empty box locked, from Baroda to Godhara, No. 56456, of 4-3-98.

One case tea, from Pathankote to Broach, No. 3, of 30-5-97.

Also

1 gold watch with key, one pair of gold spectacles, and two gold rings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1899.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

atch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

FINEST

shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze eyes, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Goggle Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Wednesday, the 12th April, 1899, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after Monday, the 24th April, 1899, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 11th April, 1899, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WANTED.

WANTED an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Darasha Camp Dispensary, Sholapur, on a Salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. None but competent persons should submit their applications up to 30th April 1899, with copies of certificates to the Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur Municipality.

W. R. SCROGGIE,
Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 6th April 1899.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED a COMMANDER for the Rangoon Pilot Vessel "GUIDE". Candidates must hold a Master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or an Indian or Colonial certificate. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate, including a certificate of eye sight certificate of birth and certificates of service, and will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to 10th May, 1899.

Salary Rs. 450 a month, plus Rs. 30 mess allowance only. No other allowances will be admissible.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

II.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

[illegible] Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	315
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,900	200	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,950xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	595
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,050	dvdRs.60	850
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	420
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil 10	445
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	320
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	155
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,282½
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	5,725	625	425	dvd Nil	155
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,008	dvd Rs50	960
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,009	dvd Rs40	715
Ripon Mills	1600	1,000	1,030	Rs10	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	660
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv s 12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.12½	685
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	385
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410x1
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	243
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	440
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,900	615	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	102 1-2
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	870
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
Munmar M	000	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	182½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	310x1
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
[illegible]	400	3,000	750	20	385
[illegible]rab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	7
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	13	210
Volkart		000		Rs75	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	165
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,903
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	74
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	30	500	500	5 ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	200	200	dvdRs10	208
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,00	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2	800	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvdR022	435
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 10-36m., 10-20a. Low water, 4-2m. 4-15a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Rajputana entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Abergeldie and Persia entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Courland and Rydal Hall left it on Friday.

NEW SOLICITORS.—At the High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Manekshah N. Pochkhanawalla and Mr. Ardasir Merwanjee Madon made the usual declarations as solicitors of the Court.

THE SCHOOL OF ART EXAMINATIONS.—The School of Art annual examinations were concluded a few days ago. Mr. E. O. Mawson, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Mr. Charles F. Stevens, M.S.A., were the Government Examiners.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Muke Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

ALLEGED SALVAGES OF THE s. s. CASHMERE. THE CLAIM OF THE CLAN SHAW.

THE CLAN LINE STEAMER, LIMITED, VS. THE S.S. CASHMERE.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. This was a claim against the Cashmere for Rs. 30,000 under circumstances already mentioned and somewhat similar to those of the Naseri case. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Russel, in delivering judgment, said: The facts of this case are so fully set out in paras. 1 to 13 of the plaint that it would be unnecessary for me to set them out over again in writing, and, moreover, they are practically not disputed. The said paras., therefore, must be treated as incorporated into my judgment; but I do not propose to read them *in extenso*. The defendant's ship the Cashmere's written statement was filed on the 7th October, 1898, when a sum of Rs. 5,715 was paid into court on her behalf. The value of the Cashmere must be taken to be Rs. 78,000, and of her cargo, Rs. 56,510. The sole question is as between the defendant ship and the plaintiffs whether the said sum of Rs. 5,715 is sufficient. No one, I think, can read the facts in the case without coming to the conclusion that the master of the Clan Shaw exercised extreme care and caution in assisting the Cashmere. Thus on the evening of the 3rd of August, after the wire rope parted, he merely stood by the Cashmere and was not towed again until 6-30 on the 4th. Again, on the evening of the 5th August, when the second wire rope parted at 9-40 p.m., he again merely stood by the Cashmere during the night, and was not towed, and on the following morning declined to take the Cashmere in tow and left her. In assessing the reward for the Clan Shaw, therefore, I ought to exercise the same care and caution. I have stated at length the principles which ought to govern cases of salvage in the preceding suits 1 and 2 of 1898, and I do not propose to recapitulate them. Bearing in mind all the elements to be considered, which I there set out, I am of opinion that the sum paid in by the defendant ship is sufficient, and I also bear in mind the fact that while the Clan Shaw was lying to near the Cashmere, she was not running any danger. Captain Gardiner, in his evidence, says: "My ship, when we stop her, settles down very comfortably." I do not think the Clan Shaw can be said to have abandoned the Cashmere in the sense mentioned in paras. 696 and 719 of Kay referred to by Mr. Branson. I think the fair inference to be drawn from the circumstances attending her leaving that ship was that both the captains had no reason to apprehend that the further progress of the Cashmere would be attended by any actual danger. I must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the Clan Shaw did leave the Cashmere when in a position of difficulty and possible risk. It is clear from the evidence of the Clan Shaw's captain that the captain of the Cashmere asked to be towed on the morning of the 6th, but the Clan Shaw's captain declined, signalling "Too much sea." This is a circumstance which must weigh considerably with me, and which differentiates this case from that of the Cashmere at suit of the Naseri and her officers and crew. No doubt the services rendered by the Clan Shaw were salvage services, and were admitted to be so, and I allowed the amendment in the written statement in accordance with that admission. I would add that, by consent, all the evidence given in suits 1 and 2 of 1898, so far as might be relevant to this suit, was admitted in this suit. With regard to the allocation of this sum of Rs. 5,715, I am of opinion that Rs. 4,000 should be paid to the owners of the Clan Shaw. This leaves a balance of Rs. 1,715 for the master and crew. As against the defendant ship, therefore, this suit should be dismissed. There must be a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6,900 with costs down to the 7th October, 1898, from the ship and cargo with further costs from cargo which is the next subject I proceed to deal with. The cargo owners have not appeared in this suit but the exhibits M. to W. in the other suits which, in accordance with the abovementioned consent, ought to be treated as evidence in this suit, show that the cargo owners were duly served with, and had ample notice of the proceedings in this suit. The value of the cargo was Rs. 56,510, and I take this to be the figure, for, although, as I pointed out in my former judgment, certain deductions ought to be made from this for charges, etc., the cargo owners have not chosen to prove what those deductions ought to be. But, of course, if either party desires or insists upon it, the amount of those deductions will have to be ascertained by the Commissioner. Applying the rule of three to the amount paid in by the ships therefore, the amount due by the cargo will be Rs. 4,140; and applying the same rule, of these sum Rs. 2,900 should be paid by the cargo to the owners of the Clan Shaw, and the balance of Rs. 1,240 to the master and crew. Therefore the owners of the Clan Shaw get Rs. 6,900 altogether, which must cover any expenses the plaintiffs may have been put to as regards arrest of ship and cargo, &c., her master and crew Rs. 2,955. In giving this proportion to the master and crew, I have a special regard to the fact that in this case, they contributed very considerably, when compared with the Clan Shaw herself, to the services rendered. Of the whole sum I allocate Rs. 400 to the captain of the Clan Shaw, the balance to be distributed amongst the officers and crew in proportion to their rating, and the non-navigating members of the crew to get one half only. The owners of the cargo of the Cashmere must pay also the costs of, and incidental to one day's hearing, as the plaintiff's had to prove their claim. So much of the cargo as will be sufficient to satisfy the above amount and costs must be sold, with the qualifications in the last case.

Lastly, in regard to the point raised by the Advocate-General as to disallowing the costs of the *de bene esse* examination of Captain Potts in this case. There being no provision in the High Court's rules for the appointment of assessors in Admiralty cases, I think that some principle as regards expert evidence should be laid down. That principle should be that such expert evidence should be strictly confined to questions of navigation and kindred questions, *i.e.*, it must be "expert" evidence and nothing more. The question of whether services are "towage" or "salvage" is a question of law for the Court—and a very difficult question at times. For an expert to give his opinion on such matters is to exceed his province. Again, Captain Potts gives it as his opinion that the Clan Shaw was not justified in "abandoning" the Cashmere. This, again, was a question for the Court alone. I think, therefore, that the costs of the *de bene* examination of Captain Potts as regards this must be borne by the defendants. What the amount of those costs will be is a question for the Taxing Master to decide.

An Admiralty order has been issued directing the following ships, which have completed their term of foreign service, to return to England to be paid out of commisson:—The first class cruisers Immortalite, Capt. Sir E. Chichester and Narcissus, Capt. G. F. K. Hall, from the China Station; the third class cruiser Royalist, Commander A. W. Torlesse, from the Australia Station; and the sloop Basilisk, Commander E. P. Ashe, from the south-east coast of America Station. The Archer, third class cruiser, Commander C. H. Dare, is also on her passage home from the China Station. The Admiralty have decided to refit the Narcissus, Immortalite, Archer, and Basilisk for a further period of service after paying off.

FIRE PROTECTION OF RANGOON AND MANDALAY.—In view of the increasing value of the property under fire risk at Rangoon, the Municipality have just arranged for the provision of additional fire extinguishing plant, including powerful double vertical "Greenwich" steam fire engines, made by Merryweather and Sons, of London, similar to the largest portable engine in use in the Metropolitan (London) fire-brigade. Rangoon already possesses two steam fire engines by the same makers, so will soon be well protected against fire.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF APRIL 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·726	Calm	1	91·6	64·1	38	...	0·99	—2·72
Sirsa	29·721	NW	3	92·3	62·1	22	?	...	...
Delhi	29·705	W	4	95·7	71·6	20	...	1·78	—1·12
Agra	29·698	Calm	4	94·8	71·9	30	...	1·35	—0·03
Cawnpore	29·700	NNE	3	102·9	65·1	43	...	0·60	...
Allahabad	29·680	Calm	7	100·6	70·3	55	0·06	2·20	+0·16
Jhansi	29·712	N	4	100·3	74·2	37	...	1·74	+0·13
Jacobabad	29·735	Calm	1	101·5	63·6	31	...	0·45	—0·78
Karachi	29·797	WNW	6	95·9	71·7	63	...	0·36	—1·47
Jeypore	29·756	Calm	4	98·1	72·0	34	...	0·49	—1·18
Ajmere	29·767	NW	4	95·4	65·1	18	...	0·57	—1·00
Deesa	29·759	ESE	3	102·1	68·5	12	...	0·48	—0·06
Ahmedabad	29·777	ENE	2	100·3	70·6	36	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	29·782	N	9	98·3	71·4	15	...	0·22	—0·34
Rajkot	29·768	N	7	99·1	65·9	75	...	0·29	—0·26
Bhavnagar	29·763	NNW	10	96·5	79·2	32	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·759	NW	9	84·0	68·3	66	...	0·34	...
Neemuch	29·769	NE	5	95·5	68·0	44	...	0·90	—0·15
Indore	29·772	W	6	93·2	69·1	35	...	0·22	—0·83
Saugor	29·741	WSW	9	95·3	70·1	44	...	1·02	—1·47
Jubulpore	29·723	W	9	93·	70·6	44	...	0·33	—2·43
Hoshangabad	29·777	SW	3	99·6	74·2	52	...	0·52	—1·44
Khandwa	29·798	SW	11	97·7	75·1	50	...	0·16	—1·23
Raipur	29·774	W	1	86·8	72·1	87	...	2·04	—0·49
Nagpur	29·808	W	8	85·3	68·6	75	0·11	0·63	—2·59
Amraoti	29·819	WSW	5	79·1	68·3	83	0·15	1·56	—0·95
Akola	29·832	NW	5	77·0	68·3	88	0·17	1·27	—1·63
Surat	29·757	SE	5	95·2	71·3	50	...	0·16	—0·09
Malegaon	29·791	ENE	8	...	69·2	88	0·04	0·61	—0·64
Bombay	29·780	N	10	81·7	74·7	85	1·06	1·70	+0·78
Poona	29·801	E	6	76·1	67·4	96	1·4	2·69	+0·65
Ahmednagar	29·860	SE	4	79·3	69·4	100	0·53	1·37	..
Aurangabad	...	Calm	7	77·9	65·2	95	0·60	2·50	...
Sholapur	29·825	SW	15	100·2	73·5	6	...	0·69	—1·76
Ratnagiri	29·805	SW	13	91·9	78·9	7	0·24	0·53	—0·34
Belgaum	29·813	WSW	21	84·3	66·7	86	0·10	5·24	+1·41
Goa	29·834	NW	16	91·0	78·4	83	0·22	9·76	...
Karwar	29·821	WSW	10	88·8	78·0	75	0·5	7·96	+5·04
Mangalore	29·865	Calm	1	87·8	76·1	71	2·53	15·3	+11·00
Calicut	29·847	S	7	80·7	75·5	90	2·73	26·71	+17·71
Cochin	29·858	SE	M	88·5	74·7	84	1·70	34·7	+19·95
Bangalore	29·861	WSW	9	89·8	68·3	76	0·05	8·11	+2·47
Secunderabad	29·832	S	8	97·2	72·5	79	0·28	2·15	—1·31
Masulipatam	29·834	Calm	6	84·1	71·1	93	3·05	15·14	+6·87
Bellary	29·824	Calm	9	98·7	77·3	46	...	4·03	+1·03
Cuddapah	29·842	ENE	M	101·2	76·3	69	0·13	8·40	+2·17
Madras	29·860	W	7	91·5	75·0	75	...	32·70	+12·31
Coimbatore	29·835	SW	6	88·4	73·1	71	...	10·73	+3·61
Trichinopoly	29·832	W	5	99·1	78·8	70	...	18·58	+8·24
Negapatam	29·813	SW	4	97·5	79·9	77	...	52·19	+21·11
Colombo	29·830	WSW	8	90·0	81·5	74	...	38·29	—0·61
Aden	29·830	E	15	92·8	79·3	75	..	1·56	—1·47

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Berar and at Agra, Cawnpore, Karachi, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangolore and Madras and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest on the Malabar Coast and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in the North-West and Central Provinces are irregularly cyclonic, while they are variable in other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Goa, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj 15 at Belgaum and 12 at Khandwa and Sholapur.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is much below the normal almost everywhere, the largest defect being in Berar. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cawnpore and the lowest 62° at Sirsa.

Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Calicut, Secunderabad and Masulipatam and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast in Mysore, Berar, and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa and Indore.

Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (3·05), Calicut (2·73), and Mangalore (2·53) over an inch at Cochin, Poona and Bombay and light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and a few drops at Malegaon.

The weather on the West Coast between Veraval and Karwar is still somewhat disturbed, and rain may be expected there. Conditions are also favourable for local rain in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Cost, in Mysore, Berar, and Central and North-West Provinces. The unsettled weather conditions in the North-West Provinces are slowly disappearing.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

SATURDAY: Pressure is low all over Northern India, and a shallow irregularly shaped depression extends from Meerut and Delhi as far as Darbhanga and Hazaribagh. The shallow depression over Upper Burma still exists there while pressure remains highest in the extreme south. Calms prevail in the Punjab and Gangetic Plain, north-westerly winds over Rajputana and North Bombay; variable winds over the Peninsula and Burma, south-westerly winds in Lower Bengal and easterly winds in North Bengal. Force is fresh at the head of the Bay and fresh to strong over the western and central parts of India. Weather is fine in Upper and North-West India; fair but cloudy over Burma and South Madras, but cloudy overcast and rainy elsewhere. Masulipatam has received three inches of rain, Calicut and Mangalore over two and Trevandrum, Bombay, Poona, Chittagong, Dinajpur and Purnea over one inch. Most of the rainfall occurred during thunder-storms. The mean temperature is lower than usual in all provinces except Burma, the deficiency being very large in the South Punjab and across the head of the Peninsula. The highest maximum, is 105, degrees reported from Central Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·737
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·9
Dew Point		72·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·3
General Directions of wind*...WSW, NW, E, WNW, ESE.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	177
Fall of Rain		0·03
Total fall during month		0·53
" " year		0·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd		1·04

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 22.

10 p.m.	81·1

SUNDAY.—APRIL 23.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·2

A LIVERPOOL correspondent states that in view of the expected deficit at the close of the financial year and the anticipated increase in duty upon tobacco, merchants and manufacturers have been preparing for the worst in that city, which is the centre of the trade. There was last week a record delivery of unmanufactured tobacco from bonded warehouses, which were kept open long after the regular hours, the Customs officers and all concerned having their resources taxed to the uttermost to get through the rush of work. The amount taken out of bond was 1,391,807lb. Of this 489,203lb. was duty paid on the spot, 497,689lb. was removed under bond to other towns in England, 177,208lb., to places in Ireland, and 227,709lb. to places in Scotland, on nearly all of which duty would be paid on arrival at its destination. The total duty on the week's delivery amounted to 185,574*l*., of which 131,585*l*. would be paid in England, and the remainder in Scotland and Ireland.

MR. RHODES'S TRANS-AFRICAN SCHEMES.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on April 5:—

The negotiations connected with the Cape to Cairo railway commenced by Mr. Cecil Rhodes when he was in Berlin are now, as I learn from a reliable source, within measurable distance of a definite conclusion. The German financiers who have taken up the matter at the desire of the German Government have almost agreed upon the details, and Mr. Edmund Davis, who has been negotiating the matter from the commencement on behalf of Mr. Rhodes, will shortly return to Berlin for the purpose of finally concluding the agreement.

Evidently, to remove all difficulties standing in the way of the German bankers, the Imperial Government has resolved to undertake a guarantee for the railway from the coast to Lake Tanganyika, and a Bill to this effect will shortly be laid before the Reichstag.

The Government have adopted the view that the utmost importance must be attached to the building of this line, in order that there may be a commercial route between the coast and the interior.

The Kaiser is himself personally most interested in the realisation of this plan, and is also desirous that no further obstacles should be placed in the way of Mr. Rhodes's scheme. In order to show his appreciation of the way in which the negotiations have been carried on by Mr. Edmund Davis his Majesty has conferred on that gentleman the Third Class of the Order of the Prussian Crown.

The St. "James's Gazette" of yesterday adds to the above:—

Mr. Edmund Davis and Mr. Rhodes met at the offices of the Chartered Company yesterday, and had a very long discussion on the progression of events in Berlin. In connection with these affairs it is expected that next week Mr. Davis will return to Berlin.

As an outcome of the deliberations which were held yesterday, some other important negotiations are now taking place in London at this moment, and their success may mean the announcement of some startling news in the course of a few days.

From another quarter we hear that, in consequence of the warm reception of his schemes in Germany, which contrasts so much with the inaction of the British Government, Mr. Rhodes has now abandoned the idea of seeking a British guarantee for the Tanganyika Railway, and intends to raise the capital required without any help from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

In the month of Feb. 1899.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	2,18,50,054	58,34,044	2,76,84,098
Exports	20,10,733	46,62,498	66,73,231
Net Imports	1,98,39,321	11,71,546	2,10,10,867

To the end of the month of Feb. 1899, Progressive.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	7,59,37,637	8,57,37,662	16,16,75,299
Exports	2,16,18,364	4,56,87,943	6,73,06,307
Net Imports	5,43,19,273	4,00,49,719	9,43,68,992

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1899	61,866	63,99,163*	64,61,029
To the end of the month of Feb. 1899, (Progressive)	19,73,986	4,70,57,556	4,90,31,542

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1899	1,76,006	57,37,954	59,13,960
To the end of the month of Feb. 1899, (Progressive)	16,16,481	4,82,63,710	4,98,80,191

* Of which Rs. 61,31,046 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 24th April, 1899.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant. Officer's Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the sametime.

Dress for Officer's—Mess Dress (red or white). For N.-C. Officer's and Volunteers—Mess dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th April, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,41,478	Rs. 5,80,119	Rs. 6,691	Rs. 7,28,288
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles	—	—	—	9,10,627

Decrease .... Rs. 1,82,339

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th April, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	79,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	171	521	9	701
For previous 13 weeks of half year	10,87,815	30,21,463	43,147	41,52,425
Total for 14 weeks	11,66,815	32,61,463	47,147	44,75,425
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	58,221	3,50,351	3,476	4,12,048
Per mile of Ry do.	126	760	8	894
Total to corresponding date do.	7,77,624	30,49,279	67,965	38,94,868

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 89,048
Increase to date .... " 5,80,557

FROM time to time we have heard of a posthumous volume of essays by Mr. Francis Adams. Now these are actually in print, and the book will be published at once under the tittle, "Essays in Modernity." Some of the essays appeared in the reviews as they were written; others are quite new. Their subjects include Tennyson, Swinburne, Shelley, and Rudyard Kipling. The last-named is viewed alike as the Anglo-Indian story-teller and as the poet. Mr. John Lane publishes the volume.

The Admiralty has informed the Devonport Dockyard authorities that the wages allowance for the current year is 500,000*l*. This is the largest allowance the yard has ever had. It is nearly 80,000*l*. more than last year, and 150,000*l* in excess of 1897. The allowance provides for the employment of an average of 6,000 men. For officers' salaries there is an additional allowance of nearly 40,000*l*. The new financial year will be a busy one at Malta Dockyard. The proposed programme of work includes the repair and refitting of the Revenge, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, three first-class battleships of the Mediterranean Squadron, while other vessels which are to be taken in hand and their defects made good are the Vulcan (depot ship), Cockatrice (gunboat), and Imogene (special service vessel). It is estimated that the expenditure on these vessels will amount to an aggregate of about 40,000l.

A PROJECT, lately suggested, for publishing the old register of Conway, well deserves to be carried out. The little port of Conway (or Aberconway, after the name of its river) became a Norman stronghold soon after the Conquest. Its castle, a magnificent ruin, is one of the finest of old fortresses now left in England. The castle, and the little, walled town are visited by large numbers of tourists every year. Built by Hugh of Avranches, better known to English readers as Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, a near relation of the Conqueror's, Conway Fortress long overawed the Welsh Borderers, who, whenever they got the chance, carried fire and sword into Cheshire. As the head-quarters of Norman trader colonists, and of a Palatine Earldom, Conway occupies an interesting position in the history of mediæval England. The spirit of an epoch was incarnated in Earl Hugh, who, in spite of his ferocity (signalized in his nickname, the Wolf), was a pious man, and who put things straight with his conscience by turning monk as soon as age robbed him of his fighting powers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Falladon Hall, 2,203 tons, Captain A C Hostler, sailed on Saturday last, for Moulmein in ballast.

THE ss Afghan, 1,437 tons, Captain J Teulon, sailed on Saturday last, for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE ss Lynrowan, 1,745 tons, Captain W Waring, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's ss Bisagno, 1,509 tons Captain D Magazzini, sailed on Saturday last, for Hongkong with a general cargo, and Mrs Garsh, Mr Abdoolally Abdoolhoosen, and 28 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Capt R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Beira, 2nd April, via Seychelles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Galbraith, Mrs Harrison Mrs Smith, and 2 children, and 7 deck.

THE Anchor Line ss Persia, 2,330 tons, Captain C Osborne, arrived in harbour on Saturday, last from Glasgow 11th March, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr Duckworth as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's ss Imperatrix:—Capt. G Morovich from Trieste; Consul general and Mrs Piske, two children and two servants; Miss A Bennett; Mrs A Starcich and child; Mrs R Hirsch; Surgeon-Major J P Barry; Dr G Lazar; Mr E Civita; Mr C Gow Gregor and M Hayn.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi 20th April, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs McIver, Capt and Mrs Peyton, Mrs Le Marchand, the Misses and Master Le Marchand, Mrs Mayes, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs McLethan, Mr and Mrs Turver, Miss Lindsay, Mr Nigroponte, Captain Birkley, Captain Eskershall, Mr List, Lieut-Col Deane, Mr Myston, 2 sisters, St Joseph Convent and 28 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Den of Ogil	2321	Singer	Hongkong		Bombay Co
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Vasna		Martyr			M M & Co
Iran	4066	Hughes			K N & Co
Istrar	2979	McKay			K N & Co
Selma	2233	Donovan			W Crowder
Londesborough	1989	Pedgett			K N & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co
Annandale	2537	Milne			S Oil Co
Noranmore	3677	Jephson			K N & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London		P & O Co
Matin	2433	Archer			Captain
Booldana	2113	Croft			M M & Co
Imani	2378	Peabody			K N & Co
Apollo	2729	Pickthorn			P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Skuld	913	Olson			Bo Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			R S & Co
Shannon	2148	Symons	Australia		P & O Co
Virawa	2158	Dougherty			M M & Co
Nadir	2011	Morgan			T M & Co
Khalif	2219	Nash			F M & Co
Simla	1039	Martin			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi		
Peninsular		Wheler			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Labuan	2294	Gardner	Hamburg	6-5	K N & Co
B	Clan Cumming	3107	Beer	Genoa		F Muir & Co
C	Eden Hall	2312	Jones	Liverpool	29-4	K N & Co
F	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars	Hamburg	24-4	Glade & Co
G	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	24-4	H C Jacsub
K	Tenby	2359	Campbell	Genoa	1-5	W & A G & Co
L	Sabermati	524	Fuckeera	M Goa	22-4	Sheprd & Co
M	India	2391	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Standeld	2192	Fleming	Marseilles		K N & Co
O	Make Maru	2060	Kawamuro	Japan	24-4	N Y Kaisha
Q	Horatio	2081	Croft	Karachi	30-4	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	22-4	Sheprd & Co
Ponani	532	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	25-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Eastlands	1545	MacEwan			W & A G & Co
2	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	27-4	F Baldovino
5	Chusan	2852	Stott	China	25-4	P & O S N Co
6	Vindobona	2089	Fellen	China	24-4	A L S N Co
9	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Coconada	25-4	W & A G & Co
11	Bq Grosvenor	517	Bribser	Mauritius	25-4	H S Sidick
12	Indra	3923	Burkill	Marseilles	26-4	K N & Co
12	Abergeldie	2438	Murray			Bombay Co
15	North Sands	2253	Hughson	Antwerp	2-4	Bombay Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Rajpootana.........1030 tons gross...........M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Peninsular s	Wheler	London, March 30.
	Rajpootana s	Gimblett	Beira, April 2.
	Dumra s	Livingstone	Karachi, April 20.
	Persia s	Osborne	Glasgow, March 11.
	Naseri s	Owen	Jeddah, April 11.
23	Henzada s	Stafford	Calcutta, March 17.
	Imperatrix s	Marovich	Triest, April 3.
	Chindwara s	Grier	Zanzibar, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Den of Ogil s	Singer	Hongkong.
	Rydal Hall s	McQuerrie	Marseilles, etc.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Bisagno s	Magazzini	Hongkong.
	Fallodon Hall s	Hostler	Moulmein.
	Lynrowan s	Waring	Karachi.
	Afghan s	Teulon	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last;—steamer Naseri, for Jeddah, etc.
" Persia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—2000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Northsard s—12 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co: 24 cwt olibanum Abdulla H Manjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—4000 cwt wheat Megjee Valubdas; 1002 cwt myrabollams Ebje Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 13.0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 3001 cwt rapeseed Sanday and Co; 2000 cwt mowraseed R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—1600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 4 00 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2001 cwt poppyseed Wagjee Bacher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Abergeldie s—1100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co: 2280 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 275 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

Labuan s—2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stanfeld s—12000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

Clan Cumming s—940 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Eden Hall s—2001 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

Clan Cumming s—750 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

Tenby s—600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

D Balduino s—2000 cwt wheat and 750 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—24 bales twist E L Moolchand and Co; 500 cwt onions K E Dadachanjee.

Chusan s—120 chests opium P and O Company; 1 box real pearls P F Tatali.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—20 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 19 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vidobona s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Muke Maru s—3 bales cotton Tata and Co.

A WEDDING of some interest to sporting circles will take place in town towards the end of June, when Captain David Campbell, 9th Lancers, only son of Major Campbell, of Burgess Hill, Sussex, will marry Miss Janet Aikman, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Aikman, Allahabad. Captain Campbell is a very fine horseman, who, it will be remembered, greatly distinguished himself in the saddle some three years ago when he rode The Soarer to victory in the Grand National. He also won the Grand Military Steeplechase the same year on Nellie Gray. In addition to these two victories he played No. 1 in the 9th Lancers team which won the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham.

A RETURN has been issued of the accounts of the Naval Works Acts, showing, among other things, the extraordinary discrepancy between the amount of money expended in 1897-98 on the works and the amount estimated for and voted by Parliament for the purpose. In a letter from the Treasury to the Admiralty it is pointed out that during the past three years ending March 1898, the total expenditure has been 2,126,747l., or less than half the amount (4,264,000l) authorised. The excuse given by the Admiralty to this complaint was "the under-estimating of the time required to complete preliminaries and the difficulty experienced in determining how to apportion the probable expenditure over terms of years, and it was then anticipated that when all the works were fairly started a closer approximation between estimate and expenditure would be attained." The report also refers to the delay in carrying out the Gibraltar works, which was occasioned by the engineering strike. Owing to the serious delay in the delivery of the Titan cranes the Admiralty were actually compelled to alter the plan of construction so as to dispense with one of the cranes, the order for which was cancelled.

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"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, of Rs. 1,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d.; also another to-day of Rs. 12,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols were unchanged yesterday in London, at 110 11-16. French Rentes remained at 102; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·19 1-2fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent lower, at £66 9-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2½ per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 7-16d. per oz; and in New York 1-8 cent. at 59 3-4 cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·86 3-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £50,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold to Bombay; £23,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £43,000 to Shanghai. For Braziers' Copper £83 was quoted.

The financial quotations were unchanged to-day in London, the above levels being maintained throughout, viz. 110 11-16 for Consols, 102 for French Rentes, 116 for Indian Sterling Loan, 25·19 1-2 fcs. for Paris Exchange on London. £66 9-16 for 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, and 27 7-16d. for Bar Silver. In New York, 59 3-4 cents. was still quoted for Bar Silver, and 4·86 3-4 dollars for demand Exchange on London. Some £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, at 34s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed, at 33s. per 416 lbs. May-June shipment to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Linseed, at 36s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market firm. For No. 1 club Wheat 29 1-2s per 492 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

To-day, White-Karachi Wheat was quoted at 27 1-2s. April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi at 27 1-4s, same shipment, to the same port; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, at 33 3-4s., per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier in tone last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Prices were without change all round. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

For Spot Mid-Americans the quotation in the Liverpool cotton market to-day was 3 3-8d. per lb. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats, dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales greater than in the week preceeding at 62,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 7,000 bales less at 59,000 bales. The week's Imports were again 35,000 bales—the same amount as in the previous week. The total stock diminished by 31,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,645,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands cotton continued in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb., yesterday; July Futures at 5·84 cents, and October at 5·88 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales.

Futures advanced 4 points for July, in New York to-day, to 5·88 cents per lb., and 5 points for October to 5.93 cents; Ready Mid-Uplands remained at 6 1-4 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 10,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yestesday was 10,280,000 bales, compared with 10,180,000 bales at the and of the week preceding.

The monthly statement of shipments of Piece-goods and Twist during the month of March, issued yesterday, shows that Calcutta received 104,100,000 yards of Plain Cottons, or 29,300 bales and 7,700 cases, Bombay 48,050,000 yards, or 11,100 bales and 9,000 cases; Karachi 9,300,000 yards, or 2,500 bales and 1,900 cases; Madras, 4,850,000 yards or 1,900 bales and 400 cases. Of Coloured Cottons, 8,550,000 yards were shipped to Calcutta, 7,550,000 yards to Bombay, 3,550,000 yds., to Karachi, 650,000 yards to Madras. The shipments of Printed Cottons comprised 10,950 000 yards to Bombay, 5,950,000 yards to Calcutta, 3,850.000 yards to Karachi, 1,350,000 yards to Madras. The missions of Twist were 1,300,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 1,250,000 lbs. to Bombay, 550,000 lbs. to Madras, 100,000 lbs. to Karachi.

Our local cotton market has been dull in tone to-day, with only a small business doing. Exporters brought 100 bales Barsi at Rs. 142; 100 Oomrawatee at Rs. 128; 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134; and the mills, 100 Bengal at Rs. 120 and 100 Saw-ginned at Rs. 137. For "good" Bhownugger, May delivery, Rs. 132 per candy is quoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady, at current rates, with a fair enquiry.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,104	bales.
Wheat	24,481	cwts.
Linseed	15,652	"
Rapeseed	16,890	"
Gingellyseed	1,215	"
Poppyseed	8,419	"
Castorseed	2,339	"
Rice	5,161	"

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet to-day, at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little doing either way and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 3 29-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 29-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight. 1s. 4 1-32d. "
Francs............ 1·08 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 100 5-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and declined to 100 9-16 in both positions closing at the lower level; for Threes 94 was quoted.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit mills have declined Rs. 2 1-2; Oriental Life Office have advanced Rs. 5; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Rs. 100 in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,282 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th April, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 10th April, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	April 10. Rs.	A.	P.	April 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,76,552	4	7	1,81,74,335	1	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,47,72,685	13	5	5,37,46,958	0	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,42,659	6	11	4,41,105	3	7
Sundries	22,71,303	10	2	23,81,092	7	7
Rs.	10,50,63,201	3	1	10,38,43,510	13	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	86,03,881	0	0	77,27,889	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	72,11,193	8	0	71,63,615	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Author's'd Securities	2,28,79,563	3	5	2,50,03,003	2	7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,89,12,068	1	9	1,90,37,700	0	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,79,59,515	12	3	1,77,46,681	7	8
Balances with other Banks	7,85,741	15	5	8,17,127	1	7
Bullion	13,421	14	4	13,619	0	4
Dead Stock	12,96,706	1	11	13,11,582	7	4
Stamps	11,684	0	7	11,759	11	9
Sundries	16,96,046	11	1	18,73,396	1	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,11,66,511	3	2	1,07,07,683	4	4
Do. at Branches	1,45,26,849	11	2	1,43,26,471	0	8
Rs.	10,50,63,201	3	1	10,38,43,510	13	6

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th April:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,57,663 4 4 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,07,951 15 5	39,65,615	3	9
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	214,09,309	5	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,081	5	5
Sundries	8,38,883	10	7
Total	382,22,889	8	10
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	31,59,141	9	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	56,15,536	0	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	47,52,660	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	79,94,349	1	1
Balances with other Banks	13,47,594	9	0
Bullion	9,902	0	2
Dead stock	8,79,787	3	7
Stamps	13,426	8	5
Sundries	79,735	5	3
	245,93,062	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	136,29,827	2	1
Total	382,22,889	8	10

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ERMEN—SHIRT—April 1, at Cambridge, W F A Ermen, to Florence Brooke, daughter of Rev G Shirt, late missionary in Sind.

DEATHS.

BUYERS—April 4, at Hexworthy, near Launceston, Cornwall, Isobel, the beloved wife of J W Buyers, Esq, C I E.

WALLICH—March 31, Surg-Major G C Wallich, M D, Retired List H M I A, aged 84.

MAHABLESHWAR.

DEATH.

LALKAKA—April 22, at Mahableshwar, Manekbai, wife of Mr Cawasjee Jamshedjee Lalkaka, aged 40.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RODDICK—April 19, at 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Roddick, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—April 19, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Constance Edith Chapman.

GARDINER—April 7, at Monywa (Chindwin, Upper Burma), Mildred Elsie, the beloved daughter of W J Gardiner, Superintendent of Post Offices, aged 6 years and 28 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1899.

WE have already referred to the singular conflict of opinion displayed in the discussion on Mr. Acworth's paper on Leprosy in India. Dr. P. S. Abraham, who recognised—like Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson—the similarity on so many points between the bacillus of leprosy and that of tuberculosis, cannot see any reason why the one should not be communicated through the skin, through the lungs or the stomach, as the other undoubtedly is. But he is satisfied that while there is clear evidence that the germ of consumption can be so transferred, it is impossible to prove that leprosy can be. He adduced the striking instances in which a professor and nearly a score of his students inoculated themselves with the leprous germ, but failed to contract the disease—an experiment since repeated with the same negative result. Mr. Hutchinson is inclined to believe the bacillus of tuberculosis is the same as that of leprosy, modified by food and environment. He is even more emphatic than Dr. Abraham in regarding it as altogether impossible that leprosy can be communicated by contagion. In his view, the one sufficing cause is the consumption of putrid, badly salted, or half-raw fish. The absolute scorn which this distinguished authority poured on the "good working hypothesis," borrowed by Mr. Acworth from Dr. Vandyke Carter, that for all practical purposes leprosy is contagious, showed that in Mr. Hutchinson's mind there was no room whatever for any scientific doubt as to either the non-contagious character of the disease or as to the absolute certainty that fish, and fish alone, is the true *causa causans* of leprosy. Yet it does not appear that any professor with his self-denying students tried the experiment of making unwholesome fish part of their diet and thus developing the disease. Nor has Mr. Hutchinson shown how the hundred Englishmen who became leprous in India or the Colonies partook of malodorous fish in this country or in other parts of the British Empire. Professor W. J. Simpson, whose name is a household word on the other side of India, was not present when Mr. Acworth's paper was read, or during the discussion which followed. But he has sent to the Journal of the Society of Arts a contribution to the controversy which completely traverses the position that compulsory segregation is not necessary. Having given great attention to leprosy in India, Dr. Simpson came to the conclusion that it can only be efficiently dealt with by that course. He was, therefore, anxious to see erected outside Calcutta an asylum similar to that in Bombay, and another equally good at Colombo. He succeeded in satisfying the Government of Bengal that compulsory segregation is absolutely necessary in any asylum that may be built in Calcutta. The plans for such an institution were begun before he left India, but the advent of the plague prevented their being carried out. As proof of the evils of the voluntary system, he referred to the experience of such an institution in the best native quarter in Calcutta. The lepers who entered the asylum one day left it the next, and the majority used it only as a shelter for the night. They thronged the markets, bazaars, and the doors of rich men during feasts, marriages and festivals and the entrances to the principal temples, begging for alms and exhibiting their deformities to excite pity. They well know that, through fear of being approached too closely, rich natives would throw them money. As Dr. Simpson well observes, whatever views may be held in England, the natives of India have a wholesome fear of the leper and his disease.

It is unquestionable that the system of voluntary segregation, wherever tried, has broken down. Dr. Simpson describes, as an extraordinary conclusion, the theory of the Leprosy Commission that leprosy is neither hereditary nor contagious, but arises *de novo* and that the virus is widely distributed through space. Having come to that conclusion, they recommended voluntary isolation, of which they had no experience. They formulated their theories after a hurried glimpse of 2,500 lepers, or three per cent. of the 105,000 in different parts of the country. They would have done better had they made a close study of the disease in some of its special haunts, such as Ellichpur where the lepers have increased in twenty years from five to sixteen per thousand of the population, or in Goalpara, where they have increased from seven to nineteen per thousand, or in any of the other places where equally disquieting increments were observed. The increase is especially significant, in view of the fact that the life of a leper lasts only from nine to twelve years. In ten years seventy to eighty per cent. of these lepers would die, and therefore a fresh supply of lepers takes the place of those removed by death. Any increase in the ratio indicates a much larger proportionate increase of the disease which must come from outside, from the general population, as the birth-rate amongst lepers is abnormally low. There is evidence to show that the disease is communicable by close and sustained intercourse. There are numerous cases in which a leper has gone to live in a village or house where there was no leprosy, and has become sooner or later the centre of infection to the villagers and members of the household. The statement that it is impossible to transmit the disease by inoculation, becomes untenable in view of what actually occurred in New Brunswick to a young man who was accidentally inoculated from the body of a woman whom he was helping to carry to her last home. Dr. Tahash describes what happened. The shoulder of one of the carriers was abraded by the pressure of the coffin, from which some liquid oozed. Some months after, the man who had always been robust, showed symptoms of leprosy, of which he died eleven years after. His sister died also of leprosy, as did the husband and sister of the woman he had assisted to bury. Leprosy had never been known in the district before.

Dr. Vandyke Carter investigated the family history of 1,564 lepers. Sixty-four had father, mother or grand-parents who were affected; the aunts or uncles of fourteen per cent., and the brothers or sisters of twenty-one per cent. had the disease. Dr. Simpson holds that this investigation, far from showing that the disease is widely scattered through space, indicates that it has limitations of a very marked character, and has a very intimate relationship with family life. In both China and India the communicability of leprosy is matter of general belief. Susruta, the Indian Galen, laid it down that parents with their blood corrupted by leprosy, have leprous children, and that leprosy, fever, consumption, and small-pox are transmitted from one person to another by touch, by taking meals in the same dish, by sleeping in the same bed, sitting in the same seat, or putting on the same garments, by wearing the same garlands, and by using the same ointment. By these considerations Dr. Simpson justifies his view that compulsory segregation is necessay if leprosy is to be effectually dealt with. He sees no ground for the fear that segregation would lead to rioting similar to that which took place when plague patients were removed to hospital. In plague the effects are sudden, and the patient is carried to the hospital when the emotions of grief and apprehension have full sway. As many of those removed to the hospital die both the patient and his friends look on removal as almost a sentence of death. In such a moment of excitement and despair, the idea of resistance is natural. Leprosy is seen from a totally different point of view. It is a chronic disease and a general object of dread. The family are glad to get rid of such a source of danger, and in only too many cases the leper is driven out to become a wandering outcast. If they were received into well-managed asylums and kindly treated, they would cease to be a source of danger, and their existence would be made more tolerable. As a matter of fact, there was no rioting in Bombay when some three hundred lepers were invited to exchange a well-managed institution in Matoonga for the precarious life of beggars in the bazaars and crowded streets of the city. Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I., who took part in the discussion, took strong exception to Mr. Hutchinson's theory, and showed that there was clear scientific opinion in favour of the action taken by Mr. Acworth, which has become the basis of recent legislation. The Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, of which many of the most eminent English medical authorities are members, take the same view. Dr. Bide, of Madras, has shown that leprosy was introduced into Australia by Chinese lepers, into South Africa by Kaffirs, into South America by the Portuguese, into the West Indies by imported slaves from Africa, into the United States by Chinese and Norwegians, and into Canada by Norwegians. There is no history of fish to account for the origin of leprosy in these widely distant countries. The compulsory segregation of lepers in Norway has reduced the affected population by twenty per cent. Dr. Bide attributes the extinction of leprosy in Great Britain to the restrictive measures resorted to, though it was no doubt helped by improved hygienic conditions. The weight of opinion is undoubtedly against the policy of drift in regard to leprosy.

DR. KOHUT'S essay on "The Part taken by the Parsee Religion in the formation of Christianity and Judaism" has been long known to scholars as a valuable contribution to the discussion of an important point in comparative theology. But the Parsees who should be most interested in this subject have only just been offered an English translation of it after the lapse of more than thirty years, since its first publication in the pages of the German Oriental Society's Journal. There is a large fund among the Parsees professedly called the Translation Fund, having for its object the translation of works pertaining to their religion into languages understood by them. The fund has now existed for half-a-century, and has disbursed nearly two lakhs of rupees during its long existence. And yet many, if not most, of the works in foreign languages treating of the Parsee religion in a way in which their own scholars can never treat it, still remain untranslated. We pointed out the other day, when noticing Professor Jackson's recent book on Zoroaster, that Parsee scholarship has not yet reached that point from which they could address the learned savants of the world. They have not yet produced a single work which these latter can look up to. What they have chiefly done is popularisation and translation. But even this latter task of translation has been done perfunctorily and haphazard. The great works of Spiegel, Piele, and Darmesteter, are still inaccessible to English-speaking readers. The monumental work of Spiegel on Iranian antiquities, which is indispensable to every student of ancient Iranian lore, still remains a sealed book in its original German for Parsee students. The masterly introductions of Darmesteter and Mons. Harlez to their several translations of the Avesta also remain untranslated. The studies of Professor Noldeke, of Strasburg, into Sassanian history and religion are hardly even known here. If such be the state of things, one wonders what the Zoroastrian Translation Fund exists for. The present pamphlet of Dr. Kohut, even though issued so late, has not been published through this fund, but by a publisher at his own risk. But though tardily published, we welcome it all the same, and hope that its perusal will stimulate the Parsee to pursue this very interesting subject. Comparative theology requires very careful and delicate handling, and if not pursued in the true scientific spirit with the aid of very sound judgment is apt to lead to painful analogies and unsatifactory results. What Judaism owes to the Parsee religion has been recently inquired into by several theologians besides Kohut, notably Canon Chayne, Professor of Exegesis at Oxford. The results of the latter's study have led him to attribute a large share of influence in moulding Jewish doctrine, especially of immortality to the Parsee religion. His striking Hampton lectures on the origin of the Psalter have shown pretty conclusively how the Persians gave to the Israelites the doctrine of a future state and how the Psalms are based upon Iranian teaching in this matter. Dr. Kohut's view is halting in this subject. He allows that the Jews borrowed something. "That these should have been borrowed in particular from the Parsee tenets is quite natural when we consider that the Babylonish Jews lived in continual intercourse with the Parsees and found to their taste inter-communication with a people to whom they were attracted by the fundamentally ethical similarity of customs in the same proportion as they were repelled by the dualistic religious system of the Zoroastrians. Nothing is more likely than the hypothesis that many ideas on Eschatology originally from the Parsee system should have taken root in the life of the Babylonish Jews, which in the course of time found expression in the Agadah, the faithful mouthpiece of the people." But in some respects Kohut thinks that the borrowing may have been on the side of the Parsees. Whatever his conclusions may be, his arguments are worth listening to, and this translation is a valuable contribution to the English literature on the subject.

IN the Home Department a Government resolution is published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* in which the Governor-General prescribes new rules in supersession of previous orders to regulate the use of the Church of England churches for the services of other denominations. As now ordered, churches provided by Government may with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese be used for their respective services by the Scotch chaplains on the regular establishment and by the Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers officiating with the troops. Hours for the purpose are to be fixed by the Bishop of the diocese or chaplain of the church concerned. The care of the church, its furniture and expenditure, also the control of the church establishment remain exclusively in the hands of the chaplain. The Bishop of the diocese may withdraw his assent to the use of any church by the other denominations at any time he thinks fit. On the other hand, in cases of dissatisfaction the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland or general superintendent of the Wesleyan Church may refer through the General commanding the district to the Lieutenant-General of the command with a view to arrangement with the Bishop of the diocese, further reference in case of disagreement being permissible to the Metropolitan for final decision. Unless the rules are wider than our telegraphed summary shows them to be, for all practical purposes it appears the recent resolution might just as well have been withdrawn.

INDIAN railway earnings continue to improve. The figures now published for the first eight days of the current month show an advance of eight lakhs upon those of the corresponding period of last year. The Great Indian Peninsula is ahead by nearly sixteen lakhs; the Rajputana-Malwa by nine lakhs; the Bombay-Baroda by nearly six lakhs, and the Bengal-Nagpur by nearly five lakhs. On the other hand, the North-Western is behind by nearly nineteen lakhs; the Eastern Bengal by six lakhs; the Burma Railway by nearly four lakhs, and Southern Mahratta by nearly three lakhs.

MR. B. RIBBENTROP has in preparation, and will shortly publish, a valuable account drawn from old records of Forestry in India from the commencement of the century to the appointment of Mr. Braudris, who inaugurated on a small scale the great department which now exists.

THE s.s. Carthage, which left here on the 8th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday.

SURGEON-GENERAL PRICE, R.A.M.C., who has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of Cairo, left Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday afternoon, to take charge of his new appointment.

H. M. S. SPHINX, which is now in the Government Wet Basin undergoing repairs, was paid off on Friday and recommissioned on Saturday. The new crew, three officers and 48 men, arrived the same day by the mail steamer Peninsular, and joined the ship. The officers are Lieut. Brown, Assistant Paymaster Roberts and Gunner Cropp. The ex-crew consisting of three officers and 47 men are sent on board the hulk Tinasserim, where they will remain till 6th May, when they will leave for England by the s. s. Peninsular. The officers are Lieutenant Brandon, Paymaster Sturgess, and Gunner Triguna. Commander Phillips retains command of the vessel. Lieutenants Curtis and Robinson, and the chief engineer also remain.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment at the High Court, on Saturday, in the suit filed by the s. s. Clan Shaw to recover Rs. 30,000 for salvage services rendered to the s. s. Cashmere in the beginning of April 1898. The defendants submitted that the services were grossly exaggerated, and had paid Rs. 5,715 into court in satisfaction of the claim. His lordship held that the amount paid in by the Cashmere was sufficient. With regard to the allocation of the amount, his lordship was of opinion that Rs. 4,000 should be paid to the owners of the Clan Shaw, and the balance of Rs. 1,715 for the master and the crew. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6,900, with costs from the ship and cargo, and with further costs from the cargo. The amount due by the cargo was Rs. 4,140, and Rs. 2,900 were ordered to be paid by the cargo to the owners of the Clan Shaw, and the balance of Rs. 1,240 to the master and crew. The owners of the Clan Shaw thus got Rs 6,900 in all, which must cover any expenses they might have been put to as regards the arrest of the ship and cargo, while her master and crew got Rs. 2,955.

THE latest accession to the Bombay Bar is Mr. Venayak Rajaram Dikshit.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the proposed mining rules, and they are likely shortly to be considered by the Viceroy's Council.

IT is now understood that Major Bright, not Mr. W. B. Oldham, will be selected to be Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers in succession to Colonel Jenkins.

GENERAL SIR E. STEDMAN has been appointed to succeed Sir Oliver Newmarch when the latter vacates the post of Military Secretary at the India Office next month.

MR. JUSTICE MICHELL, Chief Judge, Madras Small Cause Court, will act for Mr. Justice Shephard on the High Court bench during the absence on furlough of the latter.

COLONEL A. DEANE, I.M.S., has proceeded to England on a year's furlough on medical certificate, making over charge of the office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, to Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, I.M.S., pending the arrival next week of Colonel B. Franklin, I.M.S., the permanent incumbent.

THERE has been recently a heavy drain on the strength of the Indian Medical Department, and the establishment just now is much under strength. Twenty-eight officers have been lent for special military duty, and 32 are on special plague work, while over 100 have taken advantage of leave, which was only re-opened a few months ago.

MR. H. L. RIVETT, Settlement Officer Kashmir, has returned to Srinagar from his sick leave. The Settlement operations in Poonch, which the Raja has asked for, will be started soon. It is expected that Mr H L Goodenough, after settling the boundary disputes between the Kashmir State and Poonch, will be appointed as Settlement Officer for the latter.

THE representatives for India at the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland will be the Rev. W. F. Archibald, Senior Chaplain, Madras, and Mr. Seton, who for many years was an Elder of the Kirk in Madras.

THE drop which has taken place in Government paper during the last few days, both in London and in Calcutta, is attributed chiefly to rumours regarding the Amir's health. There is, however, no solid foundation for these alarmist reports, which seem to have taken a fresh lease of life when the Chitral reliefs were suddenly cancelled, and the bazaars were at a loss for an explanation.

THE Punjab University, at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, is considering the question of the adoption of a system of thumb impressions for the identification of candidates for University examinations. The Rev. H. C. Velte, the Hon'ble Madan Gopal, Khan Bahadur Nanak Bakhsh and Mr. Shah Din have been appointed to make proposals, if the scheme is found to be practicable.

THE Khusrogis have sent a deputation to Landi Kotal bringing in 83 Commissariat sheep which they recently looted and 400 rupees. The deputation declared that the tribe is doing its best to get in the rest of the sheep and rifles due, and that a full *jirga* will come in when all are collected. A band of 16 Shah Khel and Kabul Khel has just returned from a raid into Khost, bringing 30 head of cattle looted in Afghan territory.

REPORTS of robbery under arms are still frequent on the frontier. About a week ago a party of Pathans raiding about Peshawar district attacked some travellers between Khangra and Botgram and plundered 4 camels laden with rice. The camels were subsequently recovered, but without the rice. A couple of days later, and in quite another quarter, a commissariat contractor was robbed by some trans-border Pathans on the road near Ranwal in the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

EVERY one who has been to Newara Eliya, the charming Hill Station in Ceylon, knows Mount Pedro, and some may have walked to the summit to see the sun rise or admire the extensive and beautiful view to be obtained from that elevated position. Few, however, have run up the mountain and down again, against time. Until a few days ago the record for the latter performance was 59 mins.—the distance covered being 5 miles 1,320 yards. Two planters, however, have just beaten this record in a match. Mr. H. A. Heath—who is, we believe, the well known English long distance runner of a few years ago—covered the distance in 49 mins. 11 secs., and his opponent, Mr. E. F. Megget, in 54 mins. 46 secs.

A WELL-CONSIDERED Memorial on the Death Duties has been drawn up by the Native Christians of South Canara, amongst whom, as is well known there are many well-to-do and well educated families. According to the recent statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, Home Member, in the Supreme Legislative Council, the Government of India is quite ready to consider the question of remitting these duties in the case of Native Christians if the matter is placed before it; and an assurance has been given that the Finance Department will not oppose a proposition to this effect. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Madras Government will address the Government of India, when it forwards this and any other Memorials urging the advisability of a Bill being drafted for exempting Native Christians, of whom there are so many in this Presidency, from duties that were intended originally to apply only to European Christians.

THE Allahabad High Court has decided not to admit lady Vakils. As the application was made by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, whose capabilities, as illustrated in a singularly distinguished University career in England, are certainly not inferior to the standard of legal practitioners either in England or in India, the refusal, says the local paper, must clearly have been based on other considerations than those of ordinary fitness. And perhaps it is not difficult to guess what these considerations were. For one thing, until the inns of Court at home sanction the admission of lady barristers, it would seem odd that any Indian Court, presided over by an English barrister, should lead the way. Miss Sorabji, moreover, had been refused in Bombay, and yet her admission by the Allahabad Court would have permitted her to practise in all the subordinate courts throughout the Bombay Presidency. Finally, Allahabad is the junior High Court in India, and no doubt felt a certain diffidence about rushing in where its elders have hitherto feared to tread.

A CURIOUS belief, which as far as we are aware is not prevalent elsewhere in India, obtains, says a contemporary, among certain classes of Mahomedans in Bengal regarding the animals sacrificed during the Bakri-id, festival. It is to the effect that the slaughtered animals are ridden by Moslems across the "pul-i-sarat" which bridges the chasm between heaven and hell. The "pul-i-sarat," it may be mentioned, is thinner than hair and many million miles in length. It is altogether invisible to the utterly bad, but people who have lived an average life may succeed in crossing it with the assistance of the animals killed on the Bakri-id. The animals slaughtered are generally sheep or goats and cows. Arabs will frequently sacrifice a camel. Recently attempts have been made by some Orientalists to prove that the cows should not be sacrified. The festival is styled by these people the Bakra-id—*bakra* means a goat—and it is pointed out that it was a ram caught in a thicket which Abraham sacrificed. Against the writers, however, is the whole weight of Mahomedan practice for centuries, and the fact that the most learned Moulvis say the festival takes its name not from *bakra*, a goat, but *bakhra* a bull.

THOSE who subscribed to the Chitral Memorial Fund will be interested in the following details. The monument, which is commemorative of those who fell in the Chitral Expedition of 1895, is situated on high ground, to the south of the N.-W. Railway and just above it, some 2 1-2 miles on the Attock side of the Nowshera Cantonment Station. In structure it is similar to the Mackeson monument at Peshawar, consisting of a base of four steps, a pedestal 5 ft. high, on which rests an ornamental cornice 2 ft. high, the whole being surmounted by a tapering column 24 1-4 ft. in height. The sections throughout are true squares. On the north and south faces of the pedestal are polished marble tablets: the former with an inscription stating that the monument has been erected by officers and men of the Chitral Relief Force in memory of all their comrades who died during the expedition; the latter inscribed with the names of all regiments and units which took part in the relief of Chitral. A barbed wire fence has been put up round the monument. The amount of the Fund was Rs. 2,887-6, of which Rs. 2,737-5 has been expended on the monument, and the balance of Rs. 150-1 is being kept in hand for repairs.

THE town of Rahon, which was declared free of plague on the 17th instant, was found to be infected last December. A partial evacuation in which only the people of the infected moholas were placed in camp, was effected on December 17th. But owing to fresh cases occurring in other parts of the town, the entire population of nearly ten thousand people were placed in camp during the first two weeks of January. The inhabitants returned to their homes on 8th April having been three months in camp, while their houses and buildings were being disinfected. As no new cases have occurred since the re-occupation of the town, the place has been declared free and the cordon removed. There are now 13 plague infected villages in the Jullundur district, including two villages, Myditta and Sahlon, discovered on the 17th. All the villages are situated south-west of Nawashahr and within ten miles of that town. Ten of these villages have been discovered during the present month bearing out the experience of last year when the largest number of new villages found infected was during the month of April. It is hoped that the disease will make the same sudden remission which it did last year in the month of May. Only three villages viz., Shikohpur, Lodipur and Sahlon were infected last year. The others are all new villages bordering on the infected area of last year, and indeed occupying places which escaped last year. The people of Shikohpur who previously went to the extreme limit of hiding their sick and even burying their dead inside the village, have this year given early intimation of plague and gone out readily into camp. They have so far escaped with few seizures. Lodipur and Bahadurpur, where an attempt has been made to hide the existence of the disease, have both suffered severely.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LOCATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

A Pretoria despatch says the Transvaal Government has ordered that locations outside the towns for Indians are to be prepared by 30th June.

THE DREYFUS INQUIRY.

The Court of Cassation is sitting with closed doors for the confrontation of the opposing witnesses in the Dreyfus case.

THE DREYFUS REVELATIONS.

APRIL 23.

The "Figaro's" depositions in the Dreyfus case during the past week have been mainly confined to known facts.

The chief feature of the disclosures is Captain Le Brun's testimony that Dreyfus' confession followed upon the rebutting evidence, suggesting that Captain Le Brun misunderstood Dreyfus' broken words.

REWARDS FOR INDIAN AND EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGNS.

APRIL 21.

It is notified in to-day's "Gazette" that Corporal Smith, of the Buffs, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the fighting at the village of Bilo.

Privates Lever, Melthorpe, Poile, and Finn, of the same regiment, receive Medals for Distinguished Conduct.

The Royal Red Cross is conferred upon Nurses Mowbray, Barker, and McGrath for services on the Punjab frontier, and upon Nurses Wilshaw and Harper for services in Egypt.

INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS BANKS FUNDS.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a question by Sir Henry Fowler, said that Savings Banks funds were only investible in Parliamentary securities and not in Indian Guaranteed Stock.

A FRENCH LOAN FOR CHINA.

TWICE COVERED.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Chinese gold loan of 112,500,000 francs for the Peking-Hankow Railway has been nearly twice covered in France and Belgium.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

FRANCE PREDOMINANT.

The Paris "Figaro" states that an agreement has been effected between the King of Siam and M. Doumer, Governor of Indo-China, whereby a French staff will be employed in carrying out public works in Siam and the French language will be taught in the schools. The question of Luang Prabang, says the "Figaro," has been satisfactorily settled.

BRITISH GARRISONS AT THE CAPE.

In the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, last evening, on the vote for barracks in South Africa being taken, Mr. Balfour ridiculed the idea that the garrisons had been increased for the purpose of coercing our fellow subjects at the Cape.

The increase of troops, he declared, was in nowise provocative, but was partly due to the increase of coaling stations and partly to possibilities which might arise in that region.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON AT SARDINIA.

King Humbert, to-day, received the British Channel Squadron off the coast of Sardinia, the fleet making the ceremony the occasion for an imposing spectacle.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy afterwards lunched on board the British flagship Majestic, when most cordial toasts were exchanged.

King Humbert entertained Admiral Rawson to dinner in the evening on the Italian Royal Yacht.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SARDINIA.

APRIL 23.

His Majesty King Humbert has left Sardinia.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A FLYING SQUADRON.

APRIL 22.

The Americans are forming a flying squadron for the beginning of a new campaign in the Philippines with the object of clearing the Filipinos from the jungle north of Manila.

OBITUARY.

The Right Hon'ble Sir John Robert Mowbray, Member for Oxford University and Father of the House of Commons, is dead.

The death is also announced of Sir Robert Warburton.

HOMEWARD-BOUND TROOPS.

The 27th Baluchis Regiment has reached Mombassa, and sails for India in May.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

The City Line steamer City of London, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburg left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Bombay and Karachi to Trieste, arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Clan Line stemer Clan MacGregor, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

TRIESTE, APRIL 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice from Bombay the 3rd instant, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier: Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

MR. MACLEAN'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The theatrical incident in the Commons, on Thursday night, when Mr. J. M. Maclean, after being ruled out of order by the Speaker, took his seat on the Radical benches, has excited the House unusually, and the Press comments on the subject are bitter and satirical. It was a conflict between the statistics of the Custom House and the Board of Trade concerning the Anglo-Indian Sugar Trade which betrayed the member for Cardiff into losing his temper. His acerbity was further increased by Lord George Hamilton's ridicule and the Speaker's firmness.

Mr. Gully ruled that arguing was inadmissible during questions, but Mr. Maclean protested. The Speaker, however, remained immovable.

Mr. Maclean, now thoroughly roused, threatened extremes. The Ministrial back benches cheered ironically, and Mr. Maclean, furiously angry, crossed over below the gangway, the Opposition cheering frantically. From this position he made fresh attempts, but, finding the Speaker obdurate, he stumped out of the House threatening to move an adjournment, but never returned.

In an inspired paragraph dealing with the incident, the "Daily Telegraph" disclaims on Mr. Maclean's part any intention of desertion, representing him merely as an assertor of the private Members to question their party leaders. The actual effect of the affair, however, has been to strengthen the advocates of countervailing duties and to discredit their opponents.

LORD CREWE'S WEDDING.

The wedding of the Earl of Crewe with Lady Margaret Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry, took place at Westminster Abbey, yesterday, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and other Royalties, and a brilliant assemblage of friends. The function created quite an extraordinary amount of interest. The bride was dressed in white satin covered with diamonds, and ten bridesmaids attended decorated with primroses. The Prince of Wales signed the register and attended subsequently a party at 38, Berkeley Square, Lord Rosebery's town house. His Royal Highness also was the first to throw rice. The ball-room was filled with thousands of the costliest presents. Great rejoicings have taken place at Lord Rosebery's seats at Durdans, Epsom, Mentmore and Dalmeny.

MAJOR STUART TO RETURN.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The name of Major R. Stuart, who was bitten by a mad dog in Simla last winter and went home for treatment in Paris, appears in to-day's list of officers passed by a medical board at the India Office for return to duty in India.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Major H. Goodwyn, R.E., one year, and Lieut.-Col. T. Digby, R.E., six months.

The following have been permitted to return to duty:—Lieut.-Col. W. Orr, Commissariat Department, Major G. Moore, Merwara Battalion, Captains Grace, 5th Bombay Infantry, and T. Ward, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel A. L. Browne, A.M.C., officiating Principal Medical Officer, Belgaum, has applied to retire.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Captain Nicholson, of the steamer Holkar, lying at Esplanade moorings, went ashore, at 11 a.m., and returned to his vessel at 2-30 p.m. He made no complaint of feeling ill, but went to sleep, telling the steward to call him at 5-30 p.m. The steward went to awaken him, but failing to do so allowed him to sleep on. At 8 p.m., he went again, and finding Captain Nicholson breathing heavily reported the matter to the Chief Officer. The latter went to the cabin, and found the captain gasping for breath, and sent for Dr. Dedrickson. At 9 o'clock the unfortunate man died, as the result of an attack of heat apoplexy. Deceased was well known and greatly liked among the shipping community, and the funeral, which took place at Lower Circular Road Cemetery, was very largely attended.

THE PLAGUE DECLINING AT CALCUTTA.

On Friday, 10 new cases of plague occurred, and there were 8 deaths therefrom. This shows a decline on previous day's record, which gave 15 new cases, and six suspected cases on Friday, all of which proved fatal. Totals to date from 14th April, 1898, have been 1,147 seizures and 1,020 deaths.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. WALZ, S. J.

POONA, APRIL 23.

The Rev. Father Johen Walz, S. J., Roman Catholic Chaplain at Kirkee, died yesterday at Kirkee. The deceased was well known in Bombay, where he was long engaged in educational work in the Society's school. Deceased was 53 years old, and died of consumption. He was buried to-day in the Kirkee Cemetery.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Aden 6 p.m. Saturday 19th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	10	30 a.m.	11	53
Teheran	23	12	13 p.m.	...	24
Suez	23	1	40 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 23rd April, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	...	5
" Karachi	...	10	...	4
" Madras	...	15	...	1

AN interesting exchange has just taken place between the daughters of the late Sir Richard Quain and the Royal College of Physicians. The result of this has been to place the college in possession of the famous Millais portrait of Sir Richard, in exchange for which Sir Richard's daughters have received certain articles of plate with which interesting memories of their distinguished father are associated.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with English mails of the 7th April, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced thick foggy weather in the English Channel, after which moderate weather and fine. The last two days the weather was very unsettled, hazy, light wind and calm—on the morning of the 22nd heavy lightning and rain. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashden Mr J L
Brown R N Lt G H
Burnside Mr P W
Cockell Mr W Y
Cruddas Lt W M
Crapp Mr G T
Chadwick Mrs and child
Chamney Mr
Doveton Capt and Mrs
Dick 2nd Lt A
Elgie 2nd Lt H F
Elliot 2nd Lt C
Edwards 2nd Lt W F B
Franklin Mrs and Miss
Fleming Lt A M
Farrell Mr T J
Griffiths Capt C
Graham Mrs W M
Groube Lt G P T
Hudson Lt C
Hutchinson Lt
Holliot Surg E
Innes Lt H
Jones Miss
King Lt G
Kent Mr J M
Leicester L J C H
Marsh Mr T E
McLaren Mr W D
Newstead Miss
Newbury Mr E
Otto Mrs and 2 infants
Pearson Lt H W M
Parker Miss
Roberts Lt L V
Robinson Lt J E
Ross Lt T S
Roberts Asst Paymaster
Ritchie 2nd Lt W B
Spencer Mrs and Miss E
Thompson Major and Mrs W H
Wilson Mrs C S and child
Willmore Lt and Mrs N S
Wilman Lt C F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adams Lt C W B
Bell Lt R C
Brooke Lt J C
Corbyn Lt
Cole Miss Edith
Craik Lt J
Cotgraves Capt
Codrington Capt
Franklin Col
Firth Mr L E and Mrs H W S
Ferris Lt-Col W B
Goliffe Mr L N
Goodenough Capt and Mrs
Hume Capt R W C
Iggulden Mrs and Inft
Munro Mr F M
Maxey Miss
Mitchell Mr F
Oakes Mr H
Pain Capt C and Mrs
Robinson Lt-Col
Singh Mr K R
Sweet Lt
St John Lt H B
Smith Mr
Taylor Mr
White Maj F B L
Walker Lt A S
Walker Lt J M
Winckworth Mrs W M
Wylie Mrs L O
Whymper Miss
Wallington Mr J
Watkins Major L S

FROM BRINDISI.

Barnel Dr
Wright Mr J
Whitby Col W

FROM MALTA.—Moffall Capt A S Wooley

FROM ADEN.

Cocks Mr
DSouza Mr wife and infant
Harkness Major

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

THE P. & O. Company's steam-ship Caledonia, which left the Bombay Harbour and proceeded to Europe, on Saturday afternoon, carried on board many distinguished officials. The Ballard Pier, from whence the passengers were embarked, presented a very lively and animated appearance for a time. Leave-takings and good-byes were very numerous. Amongst the passengers were Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, of the Bombay High Court; the Hon'ble Sir Arthur C. Trevor, Public Works member of the Viceroy's Council; Sir William Cunningham, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; Lady Strachey, wife of Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of the Allahbad High Court; Major-General Sir Corrie Bird, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces on the Frontier; Viscount Fincastle, V. C., Major-General G. De C. Morton, Commanding the Lahore District; the Earl of Lonsdale and Countess of Lonsdale; Sir B. Simpson; Mr. H. Chalmers, of the National Bank of India; Sir G. Robertson, of Gilgit fame; Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, Governor-General's Agent in Central India; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson, of the Madras High Court; Captain L. J. Childe, of the Sir J. J. Hospital; Lady English; Major Shakespear, C. I. E.; Sir John Power; Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown, Bombay High Court; Mr. Basil Scott; Mr. M. H. Starling, barrister-at-law; the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair; Lady Symons; Veterinary Colonel H. Thompson; Mrs Annie Besant; Mr. Cotgrave, Superintendent of Police, Ellichpore, and others.

A large number of Native gentlemen had assembled at the Ballard Pier to wish *bon voyage* to Sir Charles Ollivant. Amongst those present were: Dr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs; the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar; Mr. K. N. Kabraji; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji; Mr. M. K. Lalkaka; Mr. Ruttonji Bumonji Dubash; Mr. Kalabhoy Laloobhoy; Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya; Mr. Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy; Sirdar Mir Abdulali Khan Bahadur; Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz; Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash; Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter; Rao Bahadur Virchund Deepchund, C. I. E.; Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale; Mr. Jehanghir Byramji D. Registrar; Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar; Rao Bahadur Himatlal; Messrs. Govindji Thakersey Moolji; Premchund Roychund; Kaikhoshro Dossabhay Framji; Vamanrao Nana Moroba; Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy; Dr. E. F. Underwood, Dr. Buttookram Mehta; Nawab Mir Zoolfikar Alikhan of Surat; Mr. Anoopram Kriparam, and others.

About 12-30 p.m., Sir Charles Ollivant, accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Ollivant, drove to the Ballard Pier, where on alighting he was cordially received by all those present. He declined with thanks to accept the floral wreaths and bouquets which had been presented to him by several gentlemen. After shaking hands with all present, Sir Charles stepped into the P. and O. Company's launch and proceeded to the mail steamer. Sir Charles was accompanied by his two daughters.

THE WEATHER.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Lanowli on Friday, 21st instant, states that it rained heavily all the previous and for the greater part of the day, with occasional lightning and thunder. The wind and the rain came, as in the monsoon, from the west. The sky is quite overcast, the sun invisible. The same conditions prevail at Khandalla and along the ghauts generally.

A correspondent, writing from Conoor on the 17th April, says that for a fortnight, with the exception of half a day, it had been raining steadily and heavily. The visitors in the hotels were prisoners, it being impossible to get out with any comfort. On the 18th the rain stopped, giving hopes of a "break."

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade at the High Court, on Saturday, and assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice. His lordship arrived in court at 11 a.m., and with Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate side, went round the courts. On entering Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee's court, Mr. Justice Jenkins shook hands with him and sat on the Bench for some time, listening to the arguments in a case then under hearing. His lordship also visited the Pleaders' room and had a conversation with one or two of them.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

A "Government Gazette" (extraordinary) of Saturday publishes the following notification:—

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has, under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, granted leave of absence, under medical certificate, for six months to the Honourable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office is present on the spot, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the said Act, to appoint Mr. Henry Evan Murchison James, C.S.I., I. C. S., to be a Temporary Member of the said Council.

In pursuance of his appointment the Honourable Mr. Henry Evan Murchison James has this day in the afternoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

A TELEGRAM from Washington states that Major Fontaine, who is carrying out a series of excavations in Arkansas, where some remarkable archæological discoveries have already been made, has produced what he considers proof of the existence of the remains of a city which apparently flourished in pre-historic times. The city he describes as of the Chinese type, thirty-five miles square, and having had an estimated population of 11,000,000. Many wonderful evidences of a former civilisation have, it is said, been disclosed.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

THE Indian Currency Committee held its final sittings for the examination of witnesses on the 16th and 17 ult, when Lord Aldenham and Mr. Leonard Courtney were examined. The greatest interest will attach to the evidence given by these recognised authorities on the currency question. Mr. Courtney was a member of the Herschell Committee, which in 1893 acquiesced to the demand of the Indian Government that the mints should be closed to silver, but it will be remembered that he was dissatisfied that the terms of reference left the Committee no other option than to say "yes" or "no" to that demand, and that they precluded a consideration of any other remedy for the difficulties which the Indian Government then conceived lay ahead of them. Indeed, from the Note which he appended to the Report, it may be inferred that he would have preferred to keep the mints open if an International arrangement on terms suitable to India had been negotiable.

It will be instructive to see whether Mr. Courtney now shares the view so confidently put forward by Sir James Westland that the experiment has been so successful, and the lessons taught by it so conclusive, that it is desirable, indeed imperatively necessary, that action should at once be taken at all costs to put India upon a gold standard, and to confer a gold system upon her. If he did take this view, it would be interesting to learn what sort of "gold standard" and "gold system" he recommended, but it is inconceivable that Mr. Courtney, with his knowledge of the subject, should share the opinions of Sir James Westland.

If City rumours are to be relied upon, the evidence of Lord Aldenham was undoubtedly the most important given before Sir Henry Fowler's Committee, for it is confidently asserted that, in the course of his examination he addressed himself particularly to the practical possibility of securing concurrent mintage of silver in other countries on such terms as would—even according to the admissions of Sir James Westland—enable the Indian mints to be once more reopened to silver, with due regard to the interests of Indian industry and commerce, and to the necessities of the Indian Government's finances, necessities which the Government have declared to consist of a 1s. 4d. rupee.

We have pointed out in our columns that the advocates of a gold standard have utterly failed to agree upon any system to recommend to the Committee. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the "gold schemes" submitted have been as numerous as the witnesses who favoured gold for India. Many of the schemes were mutually destructive of each other, the advocates of one pet scheme denouncing other gold schemes as fraught with disaster. They have said that there should be a gold standard but no gold circulation; that there should be a gold standard, and that it must be accompanied by a gold circulation, that there should be a gold standard, and it did not matter whether there was any gold circulation or not; that every device should be tried, even by melting silver rupees, to force gold into circulation; that every effort should be made to keep gold out of circulation. They said that along with a gold standard a stock of gold should be accumulated by loan and kept in London, as it would be dangerous to keep it in India; that it should be kept in London and "earmarked" at the Bank of England; that it should be kept in London and not "earmarked"; that a stock of gold should be accumulated by loan and kept in India, as it would be ridiculous and useless to keep it in London. They said there should be a gold standard, but it would be ineffective and unmaintainable unless accompanied by full convertibility of the silver rupees into gold; that there should be a gold standard but no convertibility, as it would be madness, and merely courting disaster, for the Indian Government to undertake convertibility in view of the vast amount of rupees which might be tendered for conversion; that there should be a gold standard and "limited" conversion; a gold standard and "conditional" conversion. We might continue the enumeration of the contradictions of those who recommend a "gold standard" for India, but we will spare our readers any further melancholy recital. They will find all these and others set forth in the Blue Books. The whole thing would be comic if it were not so grave.

We have also from time to time, during the sittings of the Committee, referred to the condemnation of a gold standard for India by such authorities, amongst the witnesses, as Mr. Stephen Ralli, Sir Forbes Adam, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Robert Giffen, and Mr. Robert Barclay, and to the fact that Sir Forbes Adam, Lord Rothschild, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Donald Graham, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Robert Barclay had expressed themselves as being in favour of the Indian mints being re-opened to silver if our Government could arrange for the concurrent mintage of silver by other countries at such a ratio to gold as would be satisfactory to India, and from the views Mr. Courtney has frequently expressed we think it is safe to add his name to this list of authorities in favour of such a settlement.

But the pertinent question has been is it practically possible to achieve such a settlement? Hence the importance, if report be true, of Lord Aldenham's evidence. If he has been able to show fair grounds for believing that our Government could, by negotiation, solve the problem in that manner, we can well believe that the Currency Committee would turn with relief from the "confusion of tongues" (and ideas) of those who advocate a Gold Standard for our Dependency, and, backed by the authorities we have quoted, recommend the Government to begin the negotiations without delay. It is well known that commercial opinion in India would approve of it, and that commercial and financial authorities in the City of London and in Lancashire—however widely they may differ on the general currency question—are practically unanimous that such a solution would be the best.

If such a consummation could happily be attained, it would be in accordance with the traditional policy of the Indian Government, under successive Viceroys, a policy only abandoned in despair in 1893. It would be the settlement which Lord George Hamilton himself declared his preference for in the debate in the House of Commons in March last, only he then despaired of its possibility, and it is the only settlement which would fulfil the conditions which Lord Curzon has stated are essential for the development and prosperity of India.

Mr. Dawkins, who has succeeded Sir James Westland as Finance Minister, has not publicly, at least, expressed any views upon the subject of the currency, but unless in his new position he belies his brilliant record in the past, he is certain to take a broad view of his duties and responsibilities. He is not likely, therefore, to desire to have what Sir James Westland called a "fixed exchange" for his Budgets by methods which would involve the Government of India in grave financial, and possibly political, peril; methods which would, according to the practically unanimous testimony of the highest commercial authorities, seriously handicap Industrial India. Having had the benifit of being trained under such masters of finance as Mr. Goschen and Lord Cromer, he is sure to be able to appreciate the benefits which would accrue from securing a Par of Exchange with silver and gold-using countries by natural means, and of one more giving to the people and trade of India automatic money. We need scarcely add that it is impossible to secure these blessings by any other means than by an arrangement for the concurrent mintage of silver by other countries and the re-opening of the Indian Mints to that metal.

Under any circumstances, we do not see how the Committee can recommend a gold standard, indeed, the general impression in commercial circles, as indicated elsewhere in our columns, is that they favour a continuance of the present conditions for a time. If so, in that time would lie the British Government's opportunity.

A new volume of the evidence will be issued within two or three weeks, and the Report will probably be completed in June.

THE FAR EAST.

THE American army of occupation has at last driven the Filipinos from Malolos, the seat of their Government. Having driven the rebels from their trenches in the surrounding country, the troops advanced on Malolos. At 6-40 a.m., on March 31, the Artillery shelled the fighting line, and in half an hour the rebels had been driven out of the City. The insurgents fired Aguinaldo's headquarters and other houses, and then retired upon Columpit. Many natives are now returning to Malolos and the vicinity, and the situation is hopeful.

On April 3, Major General Otis issued a proclamation advising the American troops to treat the Filipinos with consideration in order to disabuse the minds of the natives of the mendacious allegations of looting and ravishing sedulously circulated to incite the natives against the Americans. The American Commissioners acting as an advisory Board to President McKinley, have issued a proclamation assuring the Filipinos of the cordial goodwill of the American Government, the aims of the Government being the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people, their elevation and advancement to a position amongst the most civilized people of the world.

H. E. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, has gone on a trip up the Yangtse on H.M.S. Linnet.

In consequence of numerous attacks upon German travellers in Southern Shantung, parties landed from German cruisers on April 3, at two places on the coast and marched to Ichowfu. Another force marched from Kyao-chao to go in the Naval brigades at Ichowfu. The Germans tender as an excuse for the introduction of this large force the necessity for restoring order in the Province, but it is believed that the Germans intend to increase their hold on Shantung.—*China Mail.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 7.

THE SUGAR DUTIES QUESTION.

HERR GERLICH, the Commercial Attache of the German Embassy, and a former Consul-General in India, is a close observer of what is going on in this country. In a discussion at the Society of Arts, the other day, he expressed his belief that Protection is rapidly spreading in this country. He is not alone in that opinion. Two nights ago the Article Club, which combines high feeding with high thinking, more or less, held one of its periodical dinners at a popular restaurant. The subject for discussion was "Sugar Bounties." The Agent-General for Queensland (Sir Horace Tozer) was in the chair, and Mr. Maclean, M.P., was the principal guest. The "Daily News" heads its editorial comments "The Protectionist Revival"—an admission that will probably not be lost on Sir Howard Vincent. The chairman, however, laid down with all the confidence of a man who has made a discovery the elementary proposition that bounties in themselves are a violation of Free Trade. At the same time, as was only natural, he was more concerned about the interests of Queensland sugar manufacturers than about the sacredness of the Cobdenite principle. Mr. Maclean dissented when Sir Horace Tozer said that Lord Curzon's policy with respect to countervailing duties has been enforced by the Cabinet, and in his speech he argued that, although Lord George Hamilton had sanctioned the introduction of the Westland Bill, he had done so as an individual minister. Mr. Maclean may be right. I think he is wrong. Indeed, I was told, when the question first arose, that the Cabinet was consulted about the propriety of introducing a countervailing bill in India, and my informant is certainly a man who knows what he is talking about. The point is not without importance, for if, as I understand, the Cabinet has committed itself to the policy of the measure recently passed by the Supreme Legislative Council, Mr. Maclean's hopes of inducing the Government to throw over Lord George Hamilton are doomed to disappointment. In his speech, on Wednesday evening, he appealed to the Cabinet not, out of any mistaken sense of loyalty to a colleague, to allow a change which in his judgment will wreck the Unionist party and do lasting injury to the British Empire. He asks Mr. Balfour, partly perhaps to oblige his friend, the "Punch" artist, who has immortalised the hon'ble member in this week's number of that periodical, whether it would commend the First Lord of the Treasury to Manchester to say "Vote for Balfour and dear sugar!" Those who do not see eye to eye and tooth to tooth with Mr. Maclean with reference to the Indian Bill will perhaps not be disposed to find fault with the way he dealt with Colonial pretensions. Our Australasian friends are sometimes inclined to forget that, as Mr. Maclean had the courage to say of Queensland, they are only a small though no doubt vigorous and go-ahead fragment of the Empire. The forty millions at home are overlooked "in the contemplation," as Mr. Maclean sarcastically puts it, "of the illimitable deserts that we are adding to our dominions." He seems to think that the Australasian colonies with their high tariffs are not exactly the people to cry out against the iniquity of bounties, and he is quite right when he says that we have no more to do with the fiscal relations of, say, Queensland, than with the inhabitants of Mars or Jupiter. The company cheered the name of your new Viceroy, and interrupted Mr. Maclean in a way that, considering he was their guest, does not say much for the manners of the members of the Article Club. The two Liberal morning papers—the *Chronicle* and the *Daily News*—praise Mr. Maclean's "straight good sense." *Apropos* of his retorts on the Protectionist Queenslander in the chair the *Daily News* argues:—A prohibitive tariff, such as exists in Queensland, is inconsistent with Free Trade. But we should be very foolish if we followed a bad example by putting protective duties upon goods imported from that Colony. Sir Horace Tozer complains that Colonial sugar is undersold in the British market by "bounty-fed" sugar from the Continent. The self-governing Colonies have great privileges. They can have as much Protection as they like, and they exercise their fiscal independence against the Mother Country. The "Chronicle" says that Mr Maclean "hit the right nail on the head when he knocked away the flimsy distinction between high tariffs and bounties. High tariffs are bounties." Ministers and half their party at least are, according to the "Chronicle," attempting by silent, secret and surreptitious means to restore Protection. Lord Salisbury is threatened with the vengeance of the country if he allows this tampering with free trade to go on. The *St James's Gazette* comments as follows on the discussion:—"Mr. Maclean had an opportunity at the Article Club, last night, for attacking the Indian countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar; but his arguments consist mainly of questionable statements about Indian "public opinion," and of problematical questions raising the whole subject of Protection, which is altogether a different thing. The Cobden Club attitude on this point is incomprehensible. Do they think that the abolition of these bounties would not benefit us? And if it would, why not try to secure this result by whatever method may be available?"

BOUNTY COUNTRIES AND THE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

From Vienna we learn this morning that in the note of protest against the Indian Act sent by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to the Ambassador in London attention was directed to the alleged contradiction between the new law and the provisions of the most-favoured-nation treaties, inasmuch as the countervailing duty would vary in proportion to the bounty paid on the sugar and thus occasion an inequality in the duty imposed, which would be contrary to the spirit of the most-favoured-nation clause. It is believed that the further action of the Dual Monarchy will depend upon the manner in which the British authorities apply the differential treatment to the bounty-paying States. Little hope seems to be entertained of the protest referred to above being effectual, and in anticipation of a refusal on the part of the British Government to budge it is being suggested that the Austrian Government might be obliged to consider whether another effort should not be made to secure an international agreement for the abandonment of the bounty system. It is argued that the annual expenditure of 9,000,000 florins on these export premiums is of no advantage if they are to be cancelled by the imposition of countervailing duties. What our French neighbours think about the matter we scarcely know. They are so excited by the Easter Egg that the "Figaro" has presented to its readers as to be quite unable to think about anything else.

THE CRIMINAL CHAMBER INQUIRY.

The "Figaro" publication of the depositions of the celebrated investigation began just a week ago to-day, and notwithstanding the threat of prosecution has gone steadily on providing the world with the authorised version of the extraordinary evidence given by General de Pellieux, Colonel Du Paty de Clam, M. Dupuy, M. Cavaignac, General Roget, and M. Bertulus. Although many of the "revelations" are not revelations at all in the sense that we had heard of them before, we now get them in black and white accompanied by fresh details. The general effect of the evidence so far published is still further to damage the reputation of Dreyfus' enemies, though it cannot be said that so far his innocence has been proved. For Esterhazy one feels a certain amount of pity to see how the peculiar private affairs of this wretched tool of abler men are exhibited in all their deformity. For example, we hear all the sordid details of his entering into partnership with a "proxenete" and of his wanting to find a compromised girl as wife for his cousin in order that he might secure the commission! And this is the man who invokes the memory of his ancestors, if they are really his, and who actually by order of the General Staff threatens the President with the intervention of the Emperor Francis Joseph. What do the sober portion of the French nation think of these disclosures? What must be the opinion of the rank and file after reading about officers masquerading as "veiled ladies" and in other disguises; of the General Staff providing Esterhazy with ready-made articles for him to get inserted as compositions of his own in Anti-Revisionist papers; and of challenges to duels being ordered and arranged by heads of the great French Army? No wonder we are hearing from recent sojourners in France that *esprit de corps* hardly any longer exists across the Channel. M. Bertulus's evidence was highly dramatic. When he apprised the unfortunate Colonel Henry of what Esterhazy had said about him, he collapsed in his chair. "Then"—proceeded the examining magistrate—"suddenly he rose, and came towards me with his arms extended. He took my head in his hands and kissed me warmly on the forehead and cheeks, repeating several times 'Save us! Save us!' I led Henry back to his chair, and waited for his sobs to become less violent. After a time he exclaimed, as if waking from a dream, 'Esterhazy is a scoundrel.' Without giving him time to continue, supposing that he intended to do so, I remarked, 'Esterhazy is the author of the bordereau, is he not?' Henry did not say yes or no. He merely repeated 'Do not insist. Do not insist. The honour of the Army before everything. I did not think it necessary to take further advantage of Henry's terrible state of trouble and emotion. He implored me in the full sense of the word."

MR. RHODES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *St. James's Gazette* has caused some stir by announcing "from an official source" that the necessary guarantee has been obtained by Mr. Rhodes from the German Government upon the capital needed to build that portion of the Cape to Cairo Railway which is to run through German East Africa. No appeal will be, it is said, made in England for the capital for construction purposes, as the whole of it has already been guaranteed by German financiers, on account of the German Governmental support given to the scheme. The German Government has likewise seen fit to guarantee a certain percentage of interest on the other new line, which is to run from the East Coast from Dares Salaam to Ujiji, via Tabora, a distance of about 700 miles as the crow flies. This line will tap the Cape to Cairo Railway, and will probably be begun first in order to act as a transport feeder for the trunk through line. With the Dares Salaam line, the German Government attach great importance to the development of the commercial resources of their colony. Not only is the colony of German East Africa to come under the influence of the financier, with the help of the German Government, but, according to the "St. James's," German South-West Africa is also to have its railway developments. In connection with the latter scheme, as with the affairs in German East Africa, Mr. Edmund Davis, of London, is taking a very prominent part with the Kaiser and the Government. We are led to expect some startling news in the course of a few days. In the meantime it is stated that, in consequence of the warm reception of his schemes in Germany, which contrasts so much with the inaction of the British Government, Mr. Rhodes has now abandoned the idea of seeking a British guarantee for the Tanganyika Railway, and intends to raise the capital required without any help from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

Few more distressing stories have been told than the accounts given by the survivors of the ill-fated Stella which struck on the Casquets on the eve of Good Friday. As was to be expected, considering the rapidity with which the vessel disappeared, there are considerable discrepancies in the details furnished, and all the passengers do not agree as to the extent of the fog which was the immediate cause of the catastrophe. All agree that the vessel was travelling at a rapid rate—eighteen knots or so—when she struck. While some of the survivors are unable to find words to express their admiration of the heroism of poor Captain Reeks—an old P. & O. officer, by the way,—others are inclined to blame him for undue recklessness, some even declaring that he was not in the bridge when the Stella ran into the Casquets. Colonel G. W. Dixon says that just previous to this he spoke to Captain Reeks, who was standing at the foot of the bridge smoking. The Colonel said: "It is an unfortunate thing, this fog," and the captain replied: "Yes, it has spoiled a good run." A lady who with some other friends dined with the captain makes a curious statement. Whilst they were dining the fog thickened. This seems to have been the subject of conversation. "I'll be there in time. I'll get there by five o'clock if I break my neck for it," the captain is said to have observed. "I am," she says," fully aware of the importance of the statement I have made with respect to the captain's words that he would get to his journey's end if he broke his neck for it, but have not the slightest doubt that he used those words." Many pathetic incidents are reported. I can only mention two, one that of the lad whose life was saved by means of a football which his mother fastened to his coat, she herself not having time or opportunity to save her own life. The other is that of the young professional vocalist, a Miss Greta Williams, one of a boatful of passengers who were not rescued until seventeen hours after the Stella disappeared. She courageously cheered the spirits of her companions by singing throughout the night that exquisitely beautiful solo of the composer Mendelssohn "O, rest in the Lord." Owing to the fact that on these short voyages it is not customary to book the names of the passengers the exact loss of life is not even now known. The number who perished is apparently about sixty, judging from the inquiries for missing friends. Amongst the victims is, I regret to say, a stepson of an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott.

THE PLAGUE AND THE MICROSCOPE.

One result of the plague in India is that thoughtful men have noticed how surgeons, not only in the Presidency towns, but in up-country places as well, have shown themselves fully abreast of modern science in regard to bacteriology, the theory of disease and kindred subjects. To this class of practical students, Mr. Jabez Hogg's new and monumental edition of his work on the miscroscope is certain to be valuable. It contains 900 illustrations in its 728 pages. The history of the microscope is fully related, and great credit given to the skill of British mechanicians, who still are unrivalled in regard to definition and mechanical movement. An illustrated list is given of the various forms, with notes on points of difference. Then follows a chapter on polarized light, and the combining of the spectroscope with microscopy: and bacteriologists are told how the instrument is made useful for photographs of minute organisms in their exact forms. The second part of this splendid work relates the manifold discoveries in all sorts of sciences which have resulted from the more modern and perfect forms of microscopes, of which histology is perhaps the most prominent. The vital and chemical characteristics of animal and vegetable life, the dubious forms that people the debateable land between the two kingdoms, the theory of cell life and tissues, the crystal formations in the inorganic or mineral world,—these and numerous smaller matters are discussed in a plain style. Such recent phenomena as the accumulation of chalk from the Atlantic ooze and the structure of the Laurentian rock which has doubled on the instant the entire range of time hitherto assigned for the duration of the living forms upon our globe, find their place in this manual. Mr. Hogg deals also with the detection of fraud in articles of food and the value as evidence of blood in a murder: while this exhaustive volume describes economic botany and the industrial processes which depend for success on bacterial fermentation. There is even an enlarged photograph of plague bacilli, taken in the height of that disease.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES FARRAN.

On Show Sunday, Mr. Simmons opened his studio to the friends of the late Sir Charles Farran to view the large oil painting of the lamented Chief Justice to which I briefly alluded last week. Among those who came were Lady Westropp, Mr. Lionel Westropp, Sir John Jardine, and Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., Mr. Maclean's predecessor in the representation of Cardiff. The artist has succeeded in printing from a photograph the keen and pleasant fact Sir Charles Farran's friends remember. He is portrayed in his crimson robes sitting among his books as it were in chambers when the Jury were considering their verdict. Mr. Simmons is, as some of your readers may be aware, Lady Farran's brother, and the commission he has so well executed has been, as everyone will readily understand, a labour of love.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BOMBAY.

As I anticipated, the mention of Sir John Scott's name in connection with the recent vacancy was purely speculation. I have authority for saying that Sir John was in no sense a candidate for the appointment; indeed, all his influence was exerted in favour of another gentleman of distinguished legal position who would have accepted the post, if it had been offered to him. Sir John is busy writing the paper he has promised to read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 27th instant on one of the greatest blessings of the British occupation of Egypt, namely, the judicial reforms carried out mainly at his instance. Additional interest will be given to the occasion by the presence in the chair of the Lord Chief Justice of England. It was feared that when he consented to succeed the late Lord Herschell in the Venezuelan Arbitration it might be impossible for Lord Russell to fulfil his engagement to preside at the Society of Arts; but owing to the early assembling of the Czar's Peace Conference, the arbitration proceedings will be delayed. Sir John Scott and the Indian Section of the Society of Arts are to be congratulated on this lucky postponement, for it will be an advantage to hear what so high an authority as the Lord Chief Justice thinks of the judicial system now in force in Egypt.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P., who began a short but brilliant life as the son of a peasant farmer in Wales and ended by being Patronage Secretary of the Liberal party—a post previously reserved by tradition to men of high birth or considerable wealth; Mr. Richard Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and a former useful, though not very pushful, member of Parliament; Mr. William Copeland Borlax, who twelve years ago was regarded as one of the coming men of the Liberal party, but who had to disappear from public life under circumstances that will be fresh in the recollection of your readers; Sir Edward Antrobus, ex-M.P., Sir Henry Cartwright, Baroness Hirsh, widow of the great Jew millionaire, Surgeon-Major George Wallich, the Hon. Charles Bouche, brother of the lamented Earl of Mayo, Miss Rose Le Clercy, the well known actress, Sir Thomas Fowler, of the "Manchester Courier," and Mr. Robert Baillie, the bridge builder of Poplar.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	4	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	3	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	17	4	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	12	3	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	8	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	15
G Mahim and Worlee	4	6	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	29
Total	80	49	159
Same date last year	88	61	152

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	7	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	5	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	10	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	11	26
G Mahim and Worli	11	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	29	36
Total	69	66	188
Total plague deaths to date	41,866	39,152	
Same date, last year 1898	72	54	145

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 1

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, was respectively 3, 4 and 3 among whom 8 were Mahomedans, the remaining two being a Machan and a Baroodia, the last belonging to an industrious class of basket-makers which has almost been exterminated from this city by plague during three epidemics. The cloudy state of the sky on Friday, portends, as has been carefully noted during the last two epidemics, a rise in the plague mortality and has made three-fourths of the population who are in mand was anxious to return home, without seeing whether their houses in quarters which were once highly infected, have been thoroughly disinfected. It is, however, not likely that the circumspect Plague Commissioner will grant permission to the mandawalas to return to their houses until he is satisfied that they are in every way to receive their old occupants, and it is hoped, now that signs of the near approach of the rains are making themselves visible, the energetic Plague Commissioner will direct the energy of his hard-working staff towards a thorough disinfection of the locked up and temporarily vacated houses.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Handicap allowances and result of the races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Hdcp. M.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	6	Mr Crosscombe	6 26 11	2 35 11
H M S Magdala's 2nd Cutter	6	Mr G B Hazell	6 47 47	2 56 47
H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter	2	Mr R Cole	Did not finish.	
H M S Magdala's Galley	Scr	Capt H L Fleet	Do.	do.

Course No. 6=7·3 miles—1st prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter, and 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's 2nd Cutter.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Finishing Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	6 16 10
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 17 6
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	6 18 32
Midget	Officers, R A	6 24 2
Maud	Mr G T W Olver	Did not start.

Course No. 6=7·6 miles—1st prize won by Coralie and 2nd prize won by Meg.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 45 33	1 30 33
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 51 5	1 30 5
Kismet	6	Mr W P Symonds	5 52 11	1 31 11
Mannikin	13	Officers, R A	6 10 4	1 42 4

Course No. 6=7·8 miles—1st prize won by Melody and 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

The following telegram has been received at Stockholm from Dr. Martin, who was sent to Siberia by the Swedish Government to verify the reports of the discovery of the remains of Andree and his balloon:—Tomsk, March 31.—I have interrogated the hunter Ljalin, and he maintains the several Tunguses report having found three corpses as well as a large thing, rather long, and covered with some kind of cloth, to which a stand of metal rods was attached. The bodies were dressed in light clothes, which were not like Russian garments, with fur-lined boots. I am going to Krasnojarsk, and then on to the gold-fields. All well.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on April 5:—The departure of the Volunteer Fleet cruiser Orel, which was fixed to sail hence yesterday, has been postponed for some days owing to an outbreak of typhus among a portion of the 1,500 troop. which that vessel is chartered to carry to Port Arthurs The Orel also carries 2,000 tons of steel rails for the Manchurian Railway. Among the passengers on board the Tamboff, which ran aground immediately after leaving this port a few days ago, is a party of about fifty male and female officials of the Russian Red Cross Society, and a number of military engineers.

INCIDENT OF THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed in Rewo Bholanis "khet," situated in the Trans-Lyari District, on the night of Friday 15th inst. The "khet" is at present inhabited by about 400 Kutchi Lohanas who have encamped there owing to the plague. On the night in question about a dozen dacoits armed with sticks, it is said, made a raid on a hut occupied by a goldsmith named Bhawan Arjun, who on being roused from his sleep cried out for assistance. A police constable on duty there at once went to his assistance, but was severely assaulted by the dacoits and rendered unconscious. The docoits, it is alleged, then entered the hut and assaulted the complainant and other members of his family and demanded all the property they possessed or else they threatened to take their lives. They then carried away three boxes containing gold silver jewellery and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of between four and five thousand rupees. Intimation was sent to the police early in the morning, when Mr. McIver, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Rook, the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Nedou, Cantonment Inspector of Police, and others proceeded to the spot to investigate the crime. Some footprints were found a short distance from the scene of the offence, and these were traced by the *pugis* up to the Lyari, where the impressions were eventually lost. The houses of several suspected characters in Old Kumbharwara have been searched, but nothing found. The police are still busy making enquiries. It seems a pity that people residing in temporary encampments carry their valuables with them notwithstanding the facilities offered them by the authorities of depositing valuable articles for safe custody in the police strong room near the Fouzdari, no charge being made for doing so.—*Sind Times.*

RETURN OF PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

There is an interview in most of the papers with Prince-Ranjitsinhji, who has returned to Cambridge from India. He gave some account of his recent cricket experiences in his native country, but declined to say much about the late Australian tour:—

"You can say we all had a very good time," he remarked. In this connection the subject of the great batsman's health naturally cropped up, and in reply to a query as to his present bodily state, he said his health was indifferent, and that he still suffered with his throat. When in Australia he did not give the doctor time to cure him. He spoke in grateful terms of the attention he received from the two managers in Australia, Wardell and Serridan, to whom great credit was due for the manner in which they looked after him. "You look forward in the near future to taking a team to Australia?" "Yes, they have asked me to take a team there. I shall call it my team from England." "When do you think about taking the team to Australia—at the end of next season?" "Yes. 1900-1901." "Have you any idea as to the success of the forthcoming Australian team?" "I think it will do very well. It is a very powerful combination." "Should you like to predict the result of the meeting of the representative teams?" "No, I do not like prophesying in public." was the cautious answer.

Replying to a question as to what he intended to do during the coming cricket season, Ranjitsinhji said, "I shall play for Sussex if they will have me." He further said he should play regularly "if all goes well," and that in the meantime he should make Cambridge his headquarters. After the cricket season is over, he said, he intended to return immediately to India, and that it was his intention to take a team of English amateurs there. He had not been able to make definite arrangements, as a good deal of his time had been spent travelling about, though he knew where he intended to play. "In what parts of India do you propose to play?" "We shall tour round India. My idea is that the team shall meet various native teams and get as much sport as possible. The team will have the best sight-seeing there is in India. We probably shall not play many matches. We are not going to strictly adhere to playing cricket as African and American teams. We shall do just as much sport and sight seeing as the other. The conditions as regards climate are not very satisfactory. I want them to enjoy themselves as much as possible. My present intention is to take about thirteen or fourteen, and I shall ask A. E. Stoddart, F. S. Jackson, C. J. Kortright, G. McGregor, H. G. Leveson-Gower, N. F. Druce, A. C. MacLaren, G. Brand, G. L. Jessop, C. B. Fry, J. R. Mason, A Priestly, and James Lee."

Before the interview concluded, Ranjitsinhji expressed his delight that Cambridge had won the boat race again, "and the curious part of it is that every Oxford man I meet is glad too," he said.

THE CHURCH'S MILLIONS.

In the annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, a detailed statement is given of their proceedings for the year ending Nov. 1, 1898. It is recorded that the Commissioners have provided the Archbishop of Canterbury with a new residence. Addington Park, Surrey, one of his Grace's residences, has been sold for 45,000l., and that sum is now being spent in the erection of another residence on part of the site of the ancient Archiepiscopal Palace of Canterbury. A site has also been procured, at a cost of 2,500l., for a "suitable episicopal residence" for the Bishop of Saint Albans. "Having regard to the continued difficulties and straitened circumstances of the clergy generally," incumbents are in future to be paid quarterly instead of half-yearly. The Commissioners are in a position to appropriate for the current year a sum of 185,000l. for the augmentation of benefices. The 5,800 benefices augmented and endowed within the past fifty-eight years if equivalent to a capital sum of roughly, 24,584,500l. A sum of 27,000l. per annum is contributed by benefactors to meet the Commissioners' grants for curates in mining districts. The total increase in the income of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds 1,032,330l. a year, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of 31,035,700.

Orders have been issued directing the new first class cruiser Amphitrite, which was recently delivered from the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, to be ready by April 12 to proceed to sea for her official steam and gunnery trials. The Amphitrite will be subjected to two continuous trials of thirty hours' duration in the English Channel, the first with her engines working at 3,600 horse-power and the second at 12,500 horse-power. Her steam trials will conclude with an eight hours' full power run under natural draught, when her engines will be required to indicate a mean of 18,000 horse-power, with a speed of 20·75 knots per hour. The gun trials of the Amphitrite will be superintended by the staff of the Sheerness School of Gunnery. She it equipped with sixteen 6-inch and seventeen smaller quick-firing guns.

President Kruger spoke at Rustenburg on March 24 on the franchise, the dynamite question, the appointment of a State financier, and the "bewaarplaatsen." His speech was to the same effect as that recently made by him at Heidelberg:—He said he saw in the newspapers, but he could not believe the statement, that Mr. Chamberlain said that he made promises about the franchise but did not fulfil them. If the papers were correct he could only say that he could not understand Mr. Chamberlain. He denied that he had made promises and not carried them out, and he challenged Mr. Chamberlain to prove anything to the contrary. According to the papers, Mr. Chamberlain said the President had promised to forget and forgive the Jameson affair, but in his proclamation he said that the ringleaders only would be punished and that he would let the others go free. This he had done. He could not understand Mr. Chamberlain's reported objection to the dynamite monopoly. Mr. Chamberlain was also made to say that the President had promised to allow English instruction in schools, and that he had done nothing in the matter. His honour could not understand this either. They allowed English pupils to learn in English up to Standard IV., and only above that standard did they have to study with the Dutch language as a medium. If the newspaper reports were true, he would say that Mr. Chamberlain was afraid that he would make peace here with the English. His Heidelberg speech had had a great influence, and he would try his utmost to get the Volksraad to agree to his proposals and was confident of success. The papers stated that Mr. Chamberlain said the Cape "boys" and coolies were maltreated. He could not believe that Mr. Chamberlain did say this and he could only say he was sorry that Mr. Chamberlain should have spoken before hearing both sides. The coloured British subjects would not contravene the Republic's laws if they were not stirred up by enemies who were trying their utmost to create unrest. He was sorry Mr. Chamberlain should make such statements on hearing lying reports. He denied that coloured British subjects were ill-treated. The only grievance of enemies was clearly contained in the sentence:—"Give the Transvaal back to England." All unrest came from without. People on the Rand were satisfied with things at present. He would not accuse Mr. Chamberlain, but, if he actually said what the newspapers reported, he had acted very carelessly in speaking as he had done of the President before fully investigating the matter.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt is informed, in reference to the Indian Sugar Act, that the Powers which are affected have communicated with each other in regard to their concern in the matter of the new duties, and that most likely they will not only make separate representations to the British Cabinet, as some have already done, but that eventually, they will take common action.

The semi-official *Berlin Post* states that:—"In reality the reassembling of a Sugar Conference respecting the Bounties Question—perhaps at some time later on in the summer—is being discussed among the Powers interested in the matter, not without hope of success."

In reference to the rumour that the conference on sugar bounties will reassemble at Brussels in May next in consequence of France having made preparations to abolish her direct and reduce her indirect bounties, the *Exchange Telegraph Company* says that nothing has been learnt officially in Brussels of any intention on the part of France of moderating her bounties. Consequently there is good ground for believing that there is no prospect of the conference reassembling as yet, and the Belgian negotiations, at any rate with France, are practically at a standstill.

With the object of ascertaining the general feeling of the leading firms in the industries it represents, the bakery and confectionery trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce recently held a meeting at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the imposition of duties on imported sugar, or the shackling of the free importation of sugar for manufacturing purposes, would be seriously detrimental to the interests of the bakery, confectionery, and allied trades, in which sugar is largely used as a raw material, and would raise the price of articles of food which are consumed in increasingly large quantities by the community generally, such as jams, biscuits, &c., and that active steps be at once taken to protest through the Press and otherwise against any change in the present conditions." This resolution has been endorsed in writing by the members of the section generally, including some of the largest firms engaged in the trades of biscuit making, fruit preserving, chocolate making, and the maunfacture of confectionery. A copy has been forwarded by the chairman of the Section (Mr. Stanley Machin) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. George Martineau points out that under a system of bounties the production of sugar becomes so erratic that the consumer does not benefit from an artificially low price so completely as is generally supposed. Every time that cost price is reached or overstepped the producer—even the bounty-fed producer—begins to draw in his horns. The consequence has been that though we have occasionally enjoyed the doubtful advantage of buying sugar below the cost of production, we have in the long run paid, as I have pointed out in exact figures, during the last fifteen years of low prices an average price of 12s. 6 1-2d. per cwt. for an article inferior to that which could be laid down here at a profit at 11s. He continues:—

The reason is that though we occasionally, owing to increased production, went down to 10s., 9s., and even 8s. 6d., we also went up, owing to decreased production, to 17s., 15s. 9d, 15s, 6d, 16s, 3d., and 28s. 3d., in five consecutive years. That is to say, in other words, that the price of sugar everywhere is now dependent, not on natural supply and demand, but on the vagaries of an enormous artificial bounty-fed production of beetroot sugar, the slightest fluctuation in which is at once felt in every market in the world.

This is the great benefit which the abolition of bounties is to rob the consumer of; and when we add to these arguments the much simpler one that free and open competition is the best thing for him and will give him his sugar 1s. 6 1-2d. per cwt. below the average of the last fifteen years, we are told that we are clamouring for Protection—the same Protection that used to raise corn above its natural price in British markets. It seems marvellous that this upside-down kind of reasoning should have such a fascination for the man in the street that he will not listen to plain common-sense. To use your own words, I can assure you that "the experiment I wish to see tried"—namely, free and open competition for all sugar producers without let or hindrance—would be more favourable to the consumer than "the experiment I wish to see brought to a close"—namely, the protection of foreign produce in British markets, which is the shutting of the door to free and open competition.

You have mistaken me as to details. I have now tried to explain what I meant, and I will only add, in order to correct one other misapprehension, that the cost of production of beetroot sugar, without bounties, in the most favourable districts of Germany is about 10s. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg. In every other beetroot country the cost is considerably higher. The cost of production of cane sugar even in the poor benighted West Indies is below 9s. per cwt. free on board. So you see that under free trade conditions sugar would be cheaper than it has been on the average of the last fifteen years of low prices.

At the monthly dinner of the Article Club on Wednesday the subject of the customary debate after dinner was "Sugar Bounties." It was opened by the Chairman, who expressed the opinion that sugar bounties in themselves were a violation of the principles of free trade, and that British markets were practically closed by the bounties to British colonists and British citizens. Bounties would ultimately be found to be as injurious to the British consumer as they were to the British producer at the present time. Taking the bounties all round he would say that they averaged from 30s. to 2l. a ton. As far as he could gather England consumed about 1,500,000 tons of sugar a year, and he would say that she paid for that about 20,000,000l. of British money into the hands of our foreign neighbours. From a Queensland point of view it would seem that that payment which was made was practically a payment at the expense of the colonies. It was a protection in this market to foreign sugar, and it amounted to this—that it allowed the foreign sugar to be landed upon English shores while practically it put on the colonial sugar a duty to the extent of the bounty. (Hear, hear.) He quoted from several statesmen on both sides in politics to prove that they were opposed to the principle of bounties, and concluded by saying that the question was an imperial one, and should be dealt with from an Imperial point of view. (Cheers.)

Sir Nevile Lubbock said he wanted to know what was the policy of the Cobden Club with regard to free trade. He had gathered from various articles written by the members of the Cobden Club that they cared nothing whatever about the actual price of a commodity, but that their object was to get everything as cheaply as they possibly could and to ask no questions. (Hear, hear.) That distinctly was not the doctrine of Cobden. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not think it was fair to Mr. Cobden to identify his name with principles so diametrically opposed to those which he held. (Cheers.) There could be no pretence that those bounties were in accordance with free trade, and he ventured to say that there was not the slightest foundation for the assertion that industries had been assisted or started in this country by means of bounties. It had been said that the jam-makers were dependent on the existence of those bounties for the existence of their industry. The jam-makers themselves had never pretended anything of the kind. They would not find one single jam-maker who would pretend that his industry was in any way dependent on the existence of those bounties.

Mr. Maclean, M.P., spoke strongly against any proposals to impose countervailing duties. With regard to the proposals made by the Government of India, he said that he knew that public opinion in Bombay was emphatically opposed to them, and that the Bill had been introduced for the benefit of a few refiners in India, who hoped they would get the whole market for themselves. They were going to protect the sugar industry to-day; were they going to protect the leather industry to-morrow? Were they going to protect the beer industry, the next day against English and German beer? Or were they going to protect Indian preserves, for instance, against the enormous quantity of confectionery, biscuits, marmalade, and jams exported from this country and entirely manufactured from beet sugar? He sincerely hoped that that Bill, although it had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, would never receive the sanction either of her Majesty's Government or of the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed on April 6 from Vienna:—

The recent decision of the Legislative Council in Calcutta to impose a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into British India was under consideration at yesterday's sitting of the Austro-Hungarian Customs and commercial conference. Although the actual amount of this duty is not yet know, the "Neue Freie Presse" says it is assumed that, in order to produce the desired effect, it will equal the export premium. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office immediately protested against the measure in a note telegraphically communicated to the Ambassador of this country in London. Attention was directed to the alleged contradiction between it and the provisions of the most-favoured-nation treaties, in as much as the countervailing duty would vary in proportion to the bounty paid on the sugar and thus occasion an inequality in the duty imposed, which would be contrary to the spirit of the most-favoured-nation clause. It is further stated that arrangements have been made for informing Austro-Hungarian exporters of the date when the measure will be put in force and in case it should be considered desirable, to induce them to rescind their consignments.

In view of the Ministerial statement in the House of Commons, little hope would seem to be entertained of any practical result from the Austrian protest. Should it prove ineffective, it is suggested that the Austrian Government might be obliged to consider whether another effort should not be made to secure an international agreement for the abandonment of the bounty system. It is argued that the annual expenditure of 9,000,000fl. on these export premiums is of no advantage if they are to be cancelled by the imposition of countervailing duties. As yet, however, nothing positive has been decided, and it is understood that the further action of the Dual Monarchy will depend upon the manner in which the British authorities apply the differential treatment to the bounty-paying States.

THE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES IN INDIA.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT'S REPLY TO MR. MACLEAN.

1, Grosvenor Square, March 29th, 1899.

To J. M. Maclean, Esq., M. P.

My dear Maclean,—I had no opportunity of saying yesterday in the House of Commons, as I wished, how sorry I was that the motion standing in my name with reference to the law recently enacted in her Majesty's Indian Empire, levying a countervailing duty upon foreign sugar, fed by a bounty ranging up to between 4s. and 5s. a cwt., had in any way frustrated your desire to raise a debate thereon.

While it is true that I have been most adverse to any expressions of opinion in the Imperial Parliament which might injuriously influence the views of any of Lord Curzon's advisers, or convey an erroneous idea of the feeling of approval of the majority in this country, I pray you to believe that my motion was in no way designed as a "blocking notice."

On the contrary I have been anxious to give Parliament an opportunity of congratulating the Indian Government upon the timely determination shown to safeguard National and Native Industrial interest, and of urging Her Majesty's Government no longer to delay initiating like legislation in this country.

Every step of procedure necessary thereto has been taken. On three successive Tuesdays the motion has been on the paper, and thrice the Government has appropriated the day.

As I see in to-day's "Times" that the entire Press of India—including the "Bombay Gazette," to which I had the pleasure of contributing for some time a weekly letter, when you were proprietor and editor—is without exception in favour of the action taken, it is possible that you may feel disposed to waive your individual views, and await the result of the new law.

It is quite clear that the effect upon India of the doubling of the sugar bounty by continental nations 1896, was too serious to be overlooked by a Government having the smallest pretension to exist for the good of the people. As Lord George Hamilton declared last week in answer to Col. Milward, the import into India of foreign bounty-fed sugar was eight-fold in 1897-98 what it was three years before, and exceeded two million hundred-weight.

You will have noticed that this increase in the importation of bounty-fed beet sugar at once diminished by over 250,000 acres, the average extent for many years of Indian land under sugar, and showed a reduction of nearly half-a-million acres in 1897 compared to 1891.

The result has of course prejudically affected the employment of the Indian people, and the prospects of the Indian public revenue, and also brought many refineries to a standstill.

You possibly noticed the letter signed "Romesh Dutt" in yesterday's "Times." Small wonder that face to face with such a state of affairs that the writer—although "a free trader in principle," as an Indian having 25 years' experience of the sugar cultivation, could not do otherwise than welcome the Act "in the interests of thousands of Indian workmen who find employment in the factories, in the interest of hundreds of thousands of growers who supply raw sugar to those factories."

This view is confirmed by the resolution to-day of The Moslem Patriotic League, appealing "to the thinking portion of the British public, to respect the wishes of the people of India regarding the protection of sugar, and not be led away by the sentimental agitation of a class of fanatical political economists in this country."

If in spite of all these facts, of the unanimous feeling of organs of public opinion, in India, your "freetrade"—no, your "free market without reciprocity" soul, still revolts at this act of self-preservation, and wishes to condemn it, far be it from me to take advantage of the forms of the House of Commons to bar the way. On the contrary my friends seek discussion and feel sure that by spreading the light it will advance the truth—the truth that the action you took with a few others in 1888, frustrating the measures concerted by Lord Pirbright, and proposed by the Government of Lord Salisbury, completed the ruin of the West Indies, annihilated sugar refining as a British industry, and played into the hands of our foreign rivals. At the same time I do not remember any protest from you when the Manchester School recently forced a countervailing duty to protect Manchester trade upon the produce of Indian cotton mills.

I gathered from your observations yesterday that despite Trades Unions and other organisations and laws in restraint of free trade in labour, you think that the masses of the people in the United Kingdom are opposed to a common-sense defence of their trade and that of their fellow-subjects against unfair foreign competition and foreign bounties designed for their destruction.

Permit me to say that this is not the view held in Central Sheffield. Perhaps even I may add without offence that when a year or two since I had the honour of addressing a public meeting in Cardiff, I was warned just before going on the platform on no account to express any sympathy with your economic views. Of course things may have altered. But although I acknowledge that your ability as a debater is far superior to mine, I would gladly, if you were so good as to invite me, submit my views to the decision by ballot of a public meeting convened and addressed by yourself, provided that three-fourths of the space was reserved for the working men of South Wales.

That, after all, would be as fair and indeed a fairer test of English public opinion, than a scratch motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons—four members out of five not knowing possibly what the question was, or that it was coming on, and the Opposition only eager to kill time and worry the Government.

At the same time I cannot endorse your view that "the whole argument for and against countervailing duties was fought out 50 years ago in the House of Commons, which contained a much larger proportion of experienced men of business, of high culture, and independent thought, than can be found in the Parliaments of this generation."

I should have thought the exact contrary was the fact.

With the exception of Lord Beaconsfield not a man in the Parliaments of fifty years ago made a single statement concerning the future, which has not been utterly falsified by events—and chief of all the false prophets was that estimable but misguided man—Richard Cobden.

Happily though he has left us here in the United Kingdom a little page of countervailing duties, which you will find detailed in the Statistical Abstract, and in the name of Free Trade—what hypocrisy—a Customs Tax of between 60 and 70 per cent. *ad valorem* upon necessaries for the food or comfort of the people, not capable of production at home.

As your letter of March 19th appeared in the *Sheffield Telegraph* and other papers as "A Manifesto to the British People," and as I have noticed some misinterpretation of the object of my motion, which now stands adjourned on the paper for April 11th, you will, I am sure, approve of my submitting these observations to my constituents.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H B Thornhill, I S C, B
Captain H B Melville, I M S, B
Captain H T Dennys, I S C, B
Capt H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, B
Mr F C Henniker, B Cov
Mr J P Thompson, B Cov
Mr J B Thomson, B Cov
Mr H W Reynolds, B Cov
Mr J L Herald, B Cov
Mr J S Campbell, B Cov
Mr S W Owen, B
Mr J S Slater, B
Mr F O Lemarchand, B
Mr J A Williams, B
Mr J W W Welsh, B
Mr S Russell, M Cov
Lieut-Col E D N Smith, I M S, Bo
Lieut-Col H E Porter
Major P Hehir, I M S
Major W E Kerrich
Major C Davidson
Major H S Andrews-Speed
Major H A Deane, C S I
Major R T Crowther
Capt C S Stack
Capt J E Capper
Capt M B Pinchard
Capt F G Pierce
Capt M B Bicknell
Lieut J McV C Colvin
Lieut A E Turner
Lieut R Hawkes
Lieut H A Cameron
Assist Engineer T H Avery
Assist Engineer John Nutter

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W C Renouf, B Cov, 6 mo, M C
Mr H W Lyle, B Cov, 6 mo, M C
Capt A P Heath, I M S Bo, 6 mo, M C
Capt A J Badcock, 6 mo
Capt E J Drummond, till Sept 1, 1899
Lieut W H Climo, 14 days
Lieut F G Marsh, 1 mo
Lieut C F Templer, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr O Burne, B
Major W Lambert
Capt O C Williamson
Lieut G B Gough

ASSOCIATION.

THE ARMY CUP FINAL TIE.

The final match in this competition was played at the Athletic Ground, Aldershot, on April 3rd, between the Army Service Corps (Aldershot), and the South Lancashire Regiment, in the presence of 12,000 people. After a quarter of an hour's play South Lancashire scored, and there was no change at half-time. In the second half the South Lancashire simply ran round their opponents, and scored two more goals. The Army Service Corps were quite outclassed, the game ending in favour of South Lancashire by three goals to none.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The sensation of the week in Paris is the publication by the *Figaro* of the report of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation in reference to the Dreyfus case. Friday, March 31, the *Figaro* devoted to the documents of the Court of Inquiry of last August, which investigated the charges against Major Esterhazy's honour, and ultimately recommended his being placed (as he has been) on the Retired List for habitual misconduct, acquitting him, however, of serious breach of discipline, and of breach of honour. These documents comprise (1) the report of Colonel Kerdrain on the charges against Major Esterhazy, resulting in the conclusion that he was guilty of grave faults against discipline and habitual misconduct; (2) the minutes of the sittings of the Court of Inquiry held Aug. 24 and 27; and (3) the letter of General Zurlinden transmitting the finding of the Court to the Minister of War. There is not much new in these documents, the main part of the story having been already told by Major Esterhazy in the *Chronicle* and in his French publication; but two or three things are conspicuous—the stains on that officer's private character which were known to his superiors; the fact that they considered it necessary to cast their shield over him, and the extraordinary methods they adopted to do it, most of them after some prevarication admitted by Colonel du Paty de Clam; and that finally General Zurlinden recommended his being treated with indulgence.

On Saturday Colonel du Paty de Clam's evidence before the Criminal Chamber given at the sittings of Jan. 12 and 13 was reproduced. This, of course, partly went over the same ground as his evidence before the Court of Inquiry; but as the *bordereau* had in August been doubly a *chose jugee*, and was therefore not touched at all, all the colonel's relation to the Dreyfus trial was fresh. He described the investigations he was instructed to make in 1894. He did not treat Dreyfus with harshness. Subsequently he wrote a comment of the secret *dossier* for Colonel Sandherr, but, he thought, did not mention Dreyfus's name in it. He was still convinced of Dreyfus's guilt. He had doubted the Henry forgery from the time he saw it in September 1897, and saidso to general Gonse in Feruary 1898. Henry had, in his opinion, thereupon tried to get him out of the way to save himself. He was examined at great length on his relations with Esterhazy, which he repeated were owing to the instructions of his superiors. Of the three letters to the President in which Esterhazy threatened to appeal to the German Emperor, he only gave Esterhary the outline of the first. Esterhazy never had the *document liberateur* in his possession. He could not say why in that case the War Office sent a receipt for its return to Esterhazy, but he heard it said there that a receipt must be sent.

Hitherto the *Figaro* had taken the documents in the order of printing, but, proceedings having been instituted against that paper, Sunday's issue was devoted to the evidence of M. Depuy and M. Cavaignac. M. Depuy, who was Premier at the time of the original trial, related, at the sitting of Dec. 26, 1898, how General Mercier laid the *bordereau* before the Cabinet, and mentioned that experts attributed it to Dreyfus. At a later meeting he stated that the evidence was sufficient for a judicial inquiry. The damnatory facts were the handwriting, the nature of the military secrets enumerated in the *bordereau*, and Dreyfus's confusion when it was dictated to him; there was no question of a secret or diplomatic document. He did not bear anything of a confession after the degradation ceremony, but, hearing that Captain Lebrun-Renaud had been talking, he warned him that any statement he might have to make should be made only to his superiors. He did not know of the existence of any secret documents till they were spoken of in 1896 in the Press. He had heard indirectly that secret documents had been communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial not from General Mercier. He had in conversation expressed the opinion that Dreyfus's condemnation might have been the result of a mistake. M. Cavaignac, at the sittings of Nov. 9 and 10, said the *bordereau* could not be said to be the sole element at the first trial, but it was certainly one of the essential elements. He then went through the matters enumerated in the *bordereau* to show that they were all matters of importance which Esterhazy could not have known, but which would only be familiar to an officer of the General Staff. Nothing that could be proved about the handwriting of the *bordereau* would to his mind affect these considerations—*i.e.*, apparently if he were convinced that Esterhazy had written that document he would think it dictated by Dreyfus and no one else.

In his deposition, which is continued in the *Figaro* of Monday, he developed at length his reasons. The information contained in the *bordereau* pointed to some one in the War Office, and to an artillery officer, which Dreyfus was and Esterhazy was not; the indications of time pointed to Dreyfus. Again, it had been suggested that Henry might have inspired the *bordereau*, but his previous training would not have qualified him for this, and his forgery could be no proof of such a supposition. Then there were the secret documents, about which he could not speak plainly since his deposition was to be communicated to the defence. Finally, there was the confession made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud.

Another batch of evidence was published on Tuesday. The depositions given are those of M. Poincare, who was Minister of Finance in the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894, M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1893, and General Roget, who was Secretary to M. Cavaignac when the latter was Minister of War. M. Poincare spoke as to the ignorance of the Cabinet of any document having been used at the court-martial other than the *bordereau*. M. Develle gave his reasons for concluding that the initial D. in the so-called incriminating documents was not meant to designate Dreyfus. General Roget, whose statement was of extreme length, traced the incidents at the War Office which led to the arrest of the officer, and quoted documents of the *dossier* in support of his belief that Dreyfus was the traitor.

The report of General Roget's evidence was concluded on Wednesday, April 5. The witness entered into great detail to show that Dreyfus alone, owing to his position on the General Staff, and his opportunities for acquiring certain knowledge, could have been the author of the *bordereau*. Esterhazy could not have possessed such knowledge. General Roget denied that the latter had been, as he styled himself, the man of the General Staff, but stated it as his opinion that he had been acting partly in good faith, but had been inspired throughout by Du Paty de Clam, whose acts were unauthorised by, and even unknown to his superiors. Other portions of the General's evidence dealt with the forgery and confession of Henry, and the *petit bleu* which is admitted to have been written by the German military attache in Paris, but which the General Staff maintain to be the work of Colonel Picquart.

The *Voltaire* has published the evidence given by M. Paleologue, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, before the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation. It appears from his evidence that the Minister for Foreign Affairs received on different occasions official communications declaring that neither Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache, nor Colonel Panizzardi, the Italian military attache, had had relations with Dreyfus. M. Paleologue quoted in particular a declaration made by the German Ambassador in Paris in 1897 affirming that Colonel Schwarzkoppen had never known Dreyfus. Count Tornielli, formerly Italian Ambassador in Paris, likewise communicated to the French Government a despatch from Colonel Panizzardi to the Italian General Staff, in which he stated he had never had any dealings with Dreyfus. The journal adds that the Italian General Staff also deny that they ever had relations, directly orindirectly, with Dreyfus. M. Paleologue communicated to the Court an official letter, dated April 1898, from Count Tornielli to M. Hanotaux, in which the former categorically denied that Dreyfus ever had relations of any kind with Italian agents.

The *Figaro* published the deposition of the examining magistrate, M. Berthulus, before the Criminal Chamber on Dec. 9, describing his investigations in the case of Esterhazy, and some remarkable interviews with Colonel Henry.

M. Bertulus described the police raids which were made at the residence of Mlle. du Pays, and the circumstances leading up to the arrest of Esterhazy. Mlle. du Pays admitted that she was the author of the "Esperanza" telegram, and declared that Colonel du Paty de Clam was the author of the telegram signed "Blanche;" but she afterward withdrew these statements. The witness had called the attention of Colonel Henry to the word "Bale" and a name beginning with "G," which were found in the papers seized at the residence of Mlle. du Pays. These two words were a revelation to the witness, who saw that they constituted proof that Esterhazy had accomplices in the Intelligence Department.

Colonel Henry, perceiving that the witness had made an important discovery, made no attempt to discuss the matter. He acknowledged that the word "Bale" referred to a certain journey which he had made with Captain Lauth, in order to see a certain "G.," and ended by confessing that the authors of the "Blanche" and "Esperanza" telegrams were Esterhazy and Colonel du Paty de Clam.

"He asked me," continued M. Bertulus, "to say nothing on the subject until he had reported to General Roget at the Ministry of War, declaring that that General would not hesitate to call on me. I replied that I should be in my office until six in the evening. I said to Henry, 'Be sure and tell him everything that has passed between you and me.' Henry rose to go, but remembering our old and courteous relations, I said to him just as he was leaving the room' 'That is not all. Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam are guilty. Let du Paty blow his brains out this evening, and let justice take its course against Esterhazy the forger. But there is still a danger. That danger is yourself. I have had in my hands a letter signed Esterhazy. This letter is not the only one of the sort. In this letter, addressed to Jules Roche, Esterhazy, who was furnishing that deputy with certain information regarding certain irregularities at the Ministry of War, paints a detestable picture of your character and qualifications. He says that you are in straits, that you are in his debt, and all this goes back to a period long previous to the Dreyfus trial.' I pointed out to him that if such documents fell into the hands of his enemies, the gravest consequences might ensue, and that some of them might go so far as to allege that he supplied Esterhazy with documents."

At such a supposition Henry collapsed in his chair without saying a word. Then suddenly he rose, and came towards me with his arms extended. He took my head in his hands, and kissed me warmly on the forehead and cheeks, repeating several times "Save us! Save us!" I led Henry back to his chair, and waited for his sobs to become less violent. After a time he exclaimed, as if waking from a dream, "Esterhazy is a scoundrel." Without giving him time to continue, supposing that he intended to do so, I remarked, "Esterhazy is the author of the bordeau, is he not?" Henry did not say yes or no. He merely repeated "Do not insist. Do not insist. The honour of the army before everything." I did not think it necessary to take further advantage of Henry's terrible state of trouble and emotion. He implored me in the full sense of the word.

In reply to further questions, M. Bertulus stated that Colonel du Paty de Clam affirmed, when interrogated by him, that Dreyfus was guilty, but said that he believed Picquart was an honest man. M. Bertulus said he did not know who the veiled lady was. He thought she was none other than Du Paty de Clam himself; but the latter declared to him that she was a relation of Picquart.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

Some extraordinary scenes were witnessed in Liverpool on Good Friday morning, arising out of the protest against alleged Popish sermons at some of the churches. As early as 7.45 a large crowd assembled in Islington Square, despite the cold wind and rain, and, headed by Mr. George Wise, marched in processional order to St. John the Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, about two miles distant. On their way they had to pass a police station, and a force of about sixty or seventy constable, filed out and marched alongside the procession. On arriving at the church the crowd were prevented from entering the churchyard by another body of police, and, after uttering some gibes, they turned back and proceeded to St. Margaret's, Anfield, about half a mile nearer the town, being strongly reinforced in numbers and having the addition of a fife-and-drum band. Here again the churchyard was in possession of a small force of police, who allowed only regular worshippers to enter to take part in the service known as *Via Crucis*. Several demonstrators endeavoured to pass the police and church officers, but were refused admission. The crowd then began to hoot vigorously and to shout out allusions to "Pope John of Anfield," referring to the vicar, the Rev. John Wakeford. As the crowd, which now numbered several thousand persons, completely blocked the roadway, a strong body of police, which had been hidden away in side streets, was called out, and amid great uproar and flourishing of sticks, forcibly cleared a large space in front of the church. Meanwhile, Mr. Wise and some of his supporters went to the Church of the Advent, a chapel of ease to St. John the Baptist's, where Mr. Wise accused the curate-in-charge the Rev. Martin Cave, who was standing at the door, of being a Romaniser in disguise. Eventually a large body of police arrived and dispersed the crowd. The persons composing it, however, re-assembled in Neil Road, and after being addressed by Mr. Wise they separated. Several of the churches were visited during the day, but there was an entire absence of disorder.

A protest was entered at the Easter vestry for the parish of St. Mary, Northgate, Canterbury, against the use of the church for services by the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. the Hon. A. F. Northcote ruled that, as the services were private, the question could not be raised. Mr. Byrnell, Army scripture reader, replied that it was the parish church, and he denied *in toto* that it could be used for private services in which incense was used and masses for the dead recited. He moved a resolution expressing regret that the church should have been lent for services in which illegal, blasphemous, and idolatrous ceremonies had been practised, and expressing a hope that Mr. Northcote would not grant permission for any such service in future. The vicar said that the confraternity claimed that their services were legal, and, as they knew, the question of ceremonial was now under the consideration of the Archbishop. He declared the wording of the resolution to be abominable, and said he should certainly not accept it. Other parishioners supported the protest, and, in reply to a question, the vicar said that the churchwardens had spoken to him on the subject, but they did not request him to withdraw his permission. He would consider the matter if so desired. Mr. Byrnell said a payment had been made by the confraternity, and the parishioners objected to money being put in the accounts as the price of the purity of the church. Eventually it was resolved that the money be returned to the confraternity, and the vicar said that perhaps it would be better that they should discontinue the services in the church.

A largely attended anti-Ritualistic meeting has been held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, under the auspices of the Church Association of Ireland. Speeches were delivered condemning Ritualistic practices, and the following resolution was passed—"That we deeply deplore the increasing and illegal ritualism in our Irish Church services, and the sacerdotal teaching in our pulpits, and that, feeling such to be due in a great measure to the inexplicable apathy of our bishops, we call upon them to use their powers with a firm hand, in repressing all Romanising practices, specially exhorting our lay brethern to rise to their privileges to resist innovations, to insist on their rights at the ensuing Easter vestries and to withold all support, financial or otherwise, from all Romanising clergymen from the misionary society known as the S. P. G., and from all other Romanising agencies, and also that, while reprobating in the strongest terms all acts of violence, we at the same time cannot but feel that upon the sacerdotal condemners of our doctrines and services the primary responsibility for all such excitement must be laid." A resolution was also passed urging their members of Parliament to give their most strenuous opposition to the proposed Roman Catholic University Bill for Ireland, and also advocating the establishment of a Protestant Party in Parliament.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA ON THE OXFORD BROTHERHOOD.

The Bishop of Calcutta writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—It appears from the newspapers which have lately reached India that an attack has been made in England upon the ritual of the Oxford Brotherhood working in Calcutta. I shall not, I think, be suspected of any sympathy with extreme ritualistic views or practices. But ecclesiastical law in India is a different subject; and it is only fair to the Oxford Brotherhood to say that they have always shown themselves willing, in dubious matters of ritual, to obey the authority of the bishop. I shall be forgiven for adding that one who sees the brotherhood, as I see them from day to day, living for Christ's sake in poverty and celibacy amid the slums of an Oriental city, with every depressing feature of heathen life around them, and with the plague, as it now is, at their doors, can entertain no other feeling than profound respect for these devoted soldiers of the Cross.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant

J. E. C. Calcutta.

The Palace, Calcutta, March 15.

Upon this the "Daily News" comments as follows:—

The Bishop of Calcutta's reply seems in some degree to miss the point. "One who sees the Brotherhood," he says, "as I see them from day to day, living for Christ's sake in poverty and celibacy amid the slums of an Oriental city, with every depressing feature of heathen life around them, and with the plague, as it now is, at their doors, can entertain no other feeling than profound respect for these devoted soldiers of the Cross." In that feeling everybody will agree. But exactly the same might be said of many Roman Catholic workers. Indeed, several authorities are inclined to give greater credit for self-denial and devotion to Roman Catholic missionaries in the East than to those of any other denomination. Nevertheless a subscriber to a Protestant mission might reasonably complain if its funds were devoted to the propagation of Roman Catholicism. It would be no answer to such complaint to appeal to the private virtues of the particular Roman Catholics selected for the subvention.

DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

PASSENGER STEAMER WRECKED.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred in the Channel on Thursday afternoon, March 30. The steamship Stella, belonging to the South-Western Railway Company, was making the first daylight trip of the season from Southampton to the Channel Islands. A thick fog caused the captain to lose his bearings, and the vessel ran upon the dangerous Casquet rocks, eight miles west of Alderney. The boats—five in number—were got out at once, but the vessel sank within a few minutes, before all on board could be got into them. There were about 140 passengers, with a crew of 40; of these about 70 are missing, including the captain and chief officer, and the three engineers. All the survivors are agreed in their testimony to the admirable behaviour of the crew and to the remarkable quickness with which the boats were lowered and [illegible] with passengers. The sufferings of some of those in the boats before they were picked up or landed were very great.

The Casquets form an isolated group of rocks which rise abruptly from the water, and constitute the mariner's last warning mark on the journey from Guernsey to England, being situate about eight miles W. of Alderney and 23 miles N.E. of Guernsey. The highest point of the group is surmounted by a powerful flashing light visible in favourable weather 15 miles.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was supposed by the navigating officer that the Casquets were about eight miles to the east, the Casquets suddenly loomed out of the darkness, and immediately afterwards the Stella struck the rock amidships. No panic ensued, but the master saw that the steamer had run upon one of the sharp ridges of the shoal, and was fast sinking. He ordered the five lifeboats which hung suspended from the davits and the two Berthon collapsible boats secured on the shade deck to be got ready and launched with all possible speed. The instruction was promptly obeyed by the crew, but the Berthon boats took a little longer to get out than the others. Women and children were first put into the boats, Mr. Wade, the chief officer, seeing that the captain's orders were carried out, the male passengers and crew following, Captain Reeks remaining all the time at his post on the bridge. The sea was calm, but there was, as usual, a big swirl on the rocks.

It was impossible for all on board to leave the vessel before she slipped off the rock, and sank stern foremost in deep water, her boilers (according to one account) exploding with terrific force. One of the survivors, who got away in the dinghy, states that from the moment of striking to the disappearance of the Stella barely ten minutes had elapsed, and none of the survivors puts the time at more than 15 minutes.

NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS.

Some very pathetic incidents are reported in connexion with the wreck. A lady who had come over from Southampton with her husband and child to visit her father states that she and the child were pressed into a boat by the husband, who refused her entreaty to be allowed to stay with him, begging her to go for the sake of the children. He remained behind and perished. The bereaved woman expresses her surprise and admiration at the calmness and courage displayed by every one on board. She noticed a lady friend of hers gathering up luggage and a little boy arranging his toys. These both perished immediately afterwards. Another lady has lost her husband and her only child, the husband having pressed her into a full boat, just missing it himself. Among the missing is a sister of one of the most popular clergymen in the island. One lady who lost her husband and child is reported to have since lost her reason and to have been driving about the island looking for the missing ones. Apparently every effort was made to save life, belts being distributed broadcast.

Colonel G. W. Dixon, of Sutton, Surrey, was, with his wife and son, among the passengers saved from the Stella. On Tuesday he made the following statement:—

We left Southampton punctually, and had a very pleasant trip for about two-thirds of the way across. Then we ran into a bank of fog, and the speed was reduced considerably. We continued steaming slowly for some little time when there was a temporary lift in the fog, and we again went full speed and, though the fog held, continued to do so. It was remarked by several people that it was unusual to go at such a speed through the fog, and while I was talking to a friend—Mr. Townsend, of Wimbledon, one of the missing—about it, a friend of his, a native of Guernsey said he had crossed the Channel a good many times, but had never known a steamer to run like that in a fog. I left them and was walking about when just at the foot of the bridge I met the captain who was standing there smoking. I said "It is an unfortunate thing this fog," and he replied, "Yes, it has spoiled a good run." We had one or two other words together, and I walked to the front and was standing there leaning over the promenade deck, when I saw rising out of the fog a big rock. I should think it was about 250 yards distant We were then going right on to it. By an extraordinary manœuvre we missed the first rock. The helm was then worked, and we went between the big rock and the little one. I hoped we had cleared, but before we could get right through there was a fearful crashing and rending of the bottom of the steamer, and I felt there was nothing to do but to save our lives. I tore down the canvas covering of the lifebelts and obtained three which I fastened on my wife, my son, and myself, and then found that the starboard lifeboat was being lowered. I knew that there was no chance of jumping off there either for my wife or myself, and we therefore went to the lower deck. I there found an iron door in the side of the ship and undid one bolt, and a sailor who came along at that moment unbolted the other. As soon as the tackle was undone and the boat clear, I dropped my wife into it. By this time several other ladies had come up and two men. We put the ladies in and called to some others whom we also put in as well as some children. As there was no one else left at this part of the deck we felt it our duty to get in ourselves. There were then 32 or 33 people in the boat, and I implored the sailors to push off, as the Stella was settling fast, and the decks were awash. Fortunately we had four sailors and Reynolds, the second mate, with us. When we were about 60 or 70 yards from the vessel her bow went up in the air, and she went down with a tremendous roar due to the crashing of the timbers and the bursting of the deck. Certainly there was no explosion, as some people say. As the vessel went down I saw the captain and two or three others on the bridge. There were a lot of people about the decks, and as she plunged into the water several of them sprang off. Two men swam out and implored us to take them in. Some of the people in the boat shouted that we could not hold any more, but I caught hold of one, and with assistance dragged him into the boat. He turned out to be Mr. Willis, with whom I had been talking a good part of the morning. A little afterwards another man asked to be taken in, but the sailor said "We cannot allow anybody else in now. We have got to get over the rocks, and we cannot have her too much loaded." However, we got hold of him and dragged him in. We then pulled off the rocks, and Reynolds said his instructions were that we were to remain about the scene of the disaster as long as possible in the hope that assistance might come out to us from Guernsey. We rowed about until 7 o'clock, and saw several people floating in life-belts, but evidently dead. Reynolds then said that the safest thing to do would be to anchor, and the anchor was got out and dropped. The other boat which accompanied us had no anchor, and was made fast by a rope to our boat.

THE TIDE WAS RUNNING VERY STRONGLY,

about eight knots, and suddenly we found that the strain of the two boats was too much for the small anchor and that we were drifting. Within a minute or two we touched the rocks, and in getting clear we lost our rudder. Reynolds told us that we must pull for our lives and get away, or we should have the boat smashed. We pulled out and eventually got into Alderney Race, which carried us along past Alderney and Cape La Hague, and we were somewhere off Cherbourg before—at about midnight—the tide turned. Then we began drifting back. Our great fear was that we should drift back on the rocks. At two o'clock in the morning we saw two red lights, which Reynolds said were the Alderney lights, and the passengers were naturally very anxious that we should make for these lights. Reynolds, however, said he could not take the responsibility, because the fog would probably come on again, and we should then find ourselves among the rocks. The result was that we all took turns at pulling, and by-and-by we saw the lights of the horrid rocks again, and we had the hardest job in the world to keep away from them. Providentially we managed to pull hard enough to keep us just outside the dangerous zone. During the whole night my duty was to stand up in the boat and listen for the roar of the breakers and look for lights. When I heard anything the boat was stopped, and Reynolds listened carefully, so that he might know in which direction to pull in order to get away from the danger. I also had to keep my eyes on the other boat to see that we did not lose it, and with the object of assisting them I used a box of matches which I happened to have in my pocket, striking one every now and then to windward. The whole of the passengers in the boat behaved splendidly. The ladies were most courageous. I see it is stated that the ladies prayed for death, but I never heard anything of the sort either did any one else in the boat to whom I have spoken. On the contrary, most of them were most cheerful, talking about ordinary subjects to pass the time away. During the early part of the night it was quite

CALM THOUGH CLOUDY AND FOGGY,

but about 2 a.m., the wind and the sea got up; but our boat kept perfectly dry, and we had no anxiety on that score. After drifting about in the morning for some time the fog lifted. Reynolds then decided to alter his course so as to get to Guernsey. The fog came down again, and we could not tell correctly what our bearings were, as the boat was continually twisting and turning about. Fortunately, about 7 o'clock we saw a steamer making in our direction. We hoisted signals of distress by tying handkerchiefs on boathooks, and pulled out in the direction we thought we should intercept her. She saw us when about two or three miles away, and turned out to be the Vera. As soon as we arrived on board I went round amongst my fellow-passengers and collected £25, which I divided amongst Reynolds and the sailors for their work during the night. Their conduct was worthy of all praise, and so was that of one of the lady passengers who insisted upon taking an oar and rowed splendidly the greater part of the night. She was most cheerful in every way throughout our trying experience, but fainted away immediately she got on board the Vera, thoroughly exhausted. It was not very cold, luckily, in the early part of the night but when the wind rose it became a bit chilly. We had no food on board, and, though the water keg was in its place, it was empty. We were also without a compass, Reynolds stating that they were kept on the ship to be given out when wanted. During one of the lifts of the fog we saw the pantechnicon, but could not see anybody on it, neither did we hear any calls. From the angle at which it had turned I should say it would have been impossible for any one to stop on it. I see it has been stated that the captain was on the bridge during the whole of the fog until his ship struck. That is not so, as I myself saw him on deck several times.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—A survivor of the Stella, whose name is given as M. Ellis de Vesian, of Harrow, landed at Cherbourg by the Marsouin. After speaking of the sufferings of himself and his companions, he said:—The Marsouin, a Government tug manned by veterans, picked us up on Friday. Not one of us had tasted anything for 24 hours and our thirst was intolerable. Fortunately the sailors had kept no charcoal fires. They gave us wine, dry clothes, and blankets. The kindness of the Frenchmen is above all praise. On our offering the crew payment, they refused saying proudly, "We are in the service of the State."

A Guernsey correspondent telegraphs that Miss Ruth Dixon of Bromley told him that she was saved in the lifeboat picked up by the Vera, and that she was talking to her father when the Stella struck. He at once brought her a lifebelt, and heled her into the boat. He almost forced her in, his last words to her being. "We shall be with God. The blood of Christ cleanses from all sin." She continued:—"I last saw him on the upper deck. He did not attempt to get into any of the boats. He did not appear to try to do so and he is not in any of the boats picked up here." She said that all

THE PASSENGERS BEHAVED SPLENDIDLY,

and there was no panic. The men were all heroic the women all quite quiet. The correspondent adds:—"Handbills are out offering £50 for Major Baker, £25 for Mr. Carrington, and £25 for Mr. Rosoman. On the bodies brought in jewelry and purses have been found intact, and the general impression seems to prevail that robbing the dead is not an attribute of the Channel Islands fishermen.

Only one of five passengers from Godalming, who were on board the ill-fated Stella, appears to have been saved. This is Miss Ethel Moon, the only daughter of Mr. H. Moon, architect and surveyor, of Holloway-hill, Godalming. Miss Moon was travelling with her brother, Mr. Reginald Moon, and an intimate friend of his, Mr. Herbert Ross. On the same boat were Alderman J. C. Collier, a magistrate and a former mayor of Godalming, as well as Mr. E. K. Collier, his third son. Miss Moon, who returned home about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, was naturally very much upset by her experience and grief-stricken at the loss of her brother. Just before the Stella struck the Casquets she was talking to Alderman Collier, who informed her that during the last 18 years he had made frequent trips to Jersey, but had never before known a ship steam through a fog at such a speed as that at which the vessel was then going. These words were no sooner spoken than the Stella crashed on the rocks, and he exclaimed, "Oh! Ethel, we are on the Casquets; all is over now." The

BOATS WERE LOWERED WITH ALL POSSIBLE SPEED,

and the order was given for women and children to be saved first. She clung to her brother, desiring to remain with him, but he persuaded her to get into the boat. The last she saw of her Godalming friends was that all four seemed to make for the other side of the vessel where another boat was being launched. At the time Miss Moon left the deck the water upon it was already ankle deep. Two little children were thrown by their father into the boat as it was about to be pushed off and they were rescued. A little later on a man swam to them and was also taken in. Altogether the little boat carried some 30 persons, and was so full that they were in great danger of foundering. Miss Moon took off a cloak which she was wearing and gave it to the man who had been picked up. The Stella's boilers exploded, and the vessel, with those left aboard, was blown up. The fog was very thick, and when night came on the darkness increased in intensity. After drifting about for six or seven hours, they were horrified to hear the boat grate on a rock, and they knew that they were again on the dreaded Casquets. Fortunately they were able to get clear before damage was done. But, though they kept afloat, they thought that every moment would be their last, and such was their terrible suspense and agony that some actually prayed to go down. Day dawned at last, and with it hopes revived somewhat. They were still within sight of the Casquets, but more out to sea. About 8 o'clock the funnel of a steamer was descried, and they set to work to tie handkerchiefs together and fasten them on the oars, which they held aloft as a signal of their distress to the steamer. To their delight they found that they had had been observed, and about 8-30 a.m., after being

IN THE OPEN BOAT FOR 16 HOURS,

they were taken on board the Vera, which had left Southampton at midnight. They were landed at Guernsey, from which place Miss Moon telegraphed news of her safety. Among the missing is the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, of the Wesleyan Foreign Mission deputation to Guernsey. As the boat sank the rev. gentleman was observed to be on his knees praying earnestly with a great many passengers assembled around him. The survivors state that the ladies on board one of the lifeboats sang hymns all night to keep up the spirits of the other survivors. A Jersey correspondent states that he learns from a trustworthy source which will be borne out by the surviving officers and crew of the Stella at the official inquiry, that the ship did not strike on a rock in the passage of the Ortach group. Those rocks are situated three to four miles east of the Casquets. It will be proved that the Stella struck on the north-west rocks of the Casquets, that her boilers did not explode, and that she did not split in two. After striking the rock, which ripped open her side, the vessel cannoned off and landed her bow on a small rock. She then gradually settled down stern first, lying for some minutes in the position of a ladder placed against a wall, and then suddenly disappeared from view.

The Mayor of Southampton opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers. As there are many sad cases of distress locally it is hoped there will be a liberal response.

The London and South-Western Railway Company's steamer South-Western, which was sent to the scene of the disaster to render assistance, herself went ashore in the fog at Cape La Hague.

The dense fog led to some other disastrous accidents. On Friday night March 31st, the steamer Pontos, 2,700 tons, from Buenos Ayres, with wheat, cattle and sheep for Deptford, foundered after collision with the liner Star of New Zealand off Beachy Head. She had a crew of 44 and six passengers but all were saved. Half an hour later in the same vicinity the collier steamer Heathpool of Sunderland sank after collision with the steamship Ethelhilda of Whitby and the captain and seven of the crew were drowned.

The British steamer, Nurseman, bound from Liverpool for Boston stranded on the 29th of March on a ledge of rock off Marblehead Neck on the United States coast. All the crew were got off in safety.

From the immense quantity of wreckage that has been washed up along the Pembrokeshire coast there can now no longer be any doubt that the French barque Le Marechal Lannes, of Nantes, has met with disaster, and it is feared that all on board have been lost. The ship was on her maiden voyage, and left the Prince of Wales's Dock Swansea, on Tuesday last, bound for San Francisco with 3,000 tons of coal. She must have been considerably out of her course. She would have carried a crew of at least 15 men, but the French Consul does not think that she had any passengers on board, although among the wreckage is the lid of a lady's trunk bearing a list of female underwear.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE OFFICIAL BLUE BOOK.

THE *Standard* of March 31 says:—Of the twelve herculean labours which Lord Curzon, according to his own account, intends to essay, one will possibly be the reform of State Education in India; and in this case the weighty Blue Book issued yesterday should be a useful aid to those who wish to understand the magnitude of this question. Mr. J. S. Cotton, who has compiled the volume, describes the progress made during the five official years ending in March 1897. Studied in the light of the Report submitted by the India Education Commission in 1883, the Blue Book affords fairly complete information as to the means by which the British Government in India hopes to elevate the moral and intellectual tone of the people committed to its charge. The broad result of a painstaking analysis is that, of the total population of a school-going age, rather less than twelve and a half per cent. are actually under instruction in colleges, schools, and other institutions. It is satisfactory to note that more than half the cost of providing this not very large amount of education is obtained from private funds. The character of the instruction imparted ranges from lectures on English literature and Western science in the colleges to the rudiments of learning, taught in the vernacular, by native schoolmasters. Neither technical subjects nor gymnastics are neglected; and not the least interesting portions of the Review are those which refer to the games played by the scholars, and the endeavours of their teachers to inculcate good manners. In Bengal, the youthful Baboo is imbibing a healthy taste for athletic sports, and plays football with enthusiasm, if not with judgment. In some of the colleges in the North-West Provinces, we are told, where at first it was difficult to get the boys to respect the umpires—an assertion of the right of private judgment not wholly unknown in England—or to play fairly, a marked improvement has been recorded. Again, an illustration of the exhaustiveness of Mr. Cotton's investigation may be seen in the statement that schoolboys in the Punjab are cleaner and tidier than they used to be; though we regret to learn that in the outlying tracks—in the neighbourhood, it may be, of the Khyber Pass and the Waziri hills—"a good deal remains to be done." But it must be confessed that these and other excerpts from the yearly reports submitted by directors of public Instruction in each province, together with the varied and detailed collection of statistics about the number of pupils in primary schools, and of lads who succeed or fail in taking their degree, will scarcely help the reader to get at the root of the matter. The true issue is whether, in regard to the education of an Oriental race, the Government is moving in the right direction. In India, as in England, there is already a growing recognition of the inadequacy of a purely literary training, of mere book learning, as a process for the manufacture of useful citizens and better men and women. But even now, though the Departments of Public Instruction boast of the number of graduates who display a working knowledge of Shakespeare's Plays, or Addison's Essay, it does not occur to the official mind that the young Sikh who has learnt to drive a lathe in a railway workshop, or the Goorkha Sepoy who has been taught to work a heliograph and to shoot straight, is quite as well, if not better, educated, and is certainly better able to perform his duty both to his neighbour and to the State. Again, Mr. Cotton's Report valuable as it is scarcely touches the question whether the English in India have not thrown away a magnificent opportunity, in neglecting the classical literature and the history of the country as implements of mental training. It is true that there is an Oriental College at Lahore founded largely by the exertions of the late Dr. Leitner and a Mahomedan Madrissa at Calcutta which owes its origin to the enlightened taste of Warren Hastings and its continued existence to the scholarship of men like Colonel Nassau Lees and Professor Blockmann to say nothing of the Sanscrit College at Benares and the Mahomedan College at Aligarh. But our main efforts in India have been spent on the endeavour to acclimatise English literature. The papers that are set for the University examinations and the answers they elicit would afford we fancy a more certain index to the progress of higher education in India than all the statistic so lavishly provided by Mr. Cotton.

RUSSIAN AIMS IN THE EAST.

THE Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" says the following account of Russian aims in the East is somewhat more detailed than any which has yet appeared. It is extracted from an article in the "Transcaspian Observer" dealing with Russian plans for the invasion of India:—

At the present moment we are not at war with England, and we have no mind to conquer India. But we must be ready for this campaign if England hinders us in the lines we have laid down for ourselves, the first steps of which, by patient efforts that have cost much blood, have already been taken. If our progress in Central Asia has become more determined, the English are themselves to blame for having closed to us the Straits into the Mediterranean and Russia, with a growing population and increasing industries, must find, and will find, an outlet for herself to a southern sea.

As Turkestan has begun to supply us more and more with raw cotton, so the Caucasus is beginning to develop her natural wealth. Great factories are already building to work up the raw materials of Turkestan. The cotton, silk, and wool of Persia likewise present immense material for our exploitation if we cut a railway through Persia and make a more thorough acquaintance with the country. After the Emperor William's trip to Palestine, the question of this railway can no longer be postponed. We must be before the Germans on the Persian Gulf. Our main line must run from the Caspian to Teheran, Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman, Bampore, and the coast of Persian Baloochistan, from the main line a branch might be made to the Persian Gulf. Neither in Persia nor in Mesopotamia must there be any other influence than Russia's.

In this way the fundamental object of our progress southward must be the interests of trade and industry. But it would quicly take the form of a menace if England should oppose our progress. Certain complications might lead to war. The conquest of India could not, of course, bring us any advantage, but it would entirely uproot England economically, and reduce her to the state of Holland. These views should be understood by English statesmen, and ought to dissipate their excessive suspicion while undermining their confidence in those fanatic foes of Russia among the rulers and generals of India. They must understand, and never lose sight of the fact, that we have no need to overturn their empire in India, if only they do not oppose the natural aspirations of Russia towards the south, to which she has the right of a great and powerful people.

The termination of the "main line" and the "branch" respectively, though not named, the correspondent adds, are obviously the seaports of Chahbar and Bunder Abbas, about which it is believed a secret treaty was concluded between Russia and Persia some fifteen years ago on the basis of a memorandum for the occupation of Persia, drawn up by the present Russian Minister of War, General Kuropatkin the resuscitation of this question at the present time is not without a special interest, in view of recent occurrences at Muscat. With Russia at Chahbar and France at Muscat on the opposite side of the Gulf of Oman, the two "friendly and allied" nations would doubtless find themselves ideally situated for any further designs of aggrandisement on the basis of the demands of a trade and industry yet to be created.

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THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A *Reuter* despatch from Washington (March 31) says:—It is stated at the War Department that General Otis will not make a campaign during the rainy season, nor, it is believed, will he at present pursue the Filipinos into their mountain fastnesses. The department will, if General Otis's advice is to that effect, approve of the cessation of active hostilities and of the advance of American troops, when little can be accomplished beyond chasing the Filipinos without any definite result. If the enemy intend to keep up a guerilla warfare during the rainy season a force of natives will be employed to fight them, if such a force can be obtained, and the Government is confident that this is possible.

Washington, March 31 (*Reuter*).—The following telegrams of to-day's date have been received from General Otis from Manila:—

"McArthur made dispositions yesterday to attack Malolos to-day. The engagement opened at seven this morning and is now progressing.

"Our casualties yesterday were four killed and twenty-three wounded. All were brought into Manila last night.

"General Hall moved out from the company station at daylight this morning with three battalions, and attacked the rebels to the north-east. He has taken Mariquina, and is pursuing the enemy. I have ordered him to return this afternoon.

"McArthur captured Malolos at 10-15 this morning. The enemy retired after slight resistance, firing the city.

"Hall had quite a severe engagement beyond Mariquina. His casualties were twenty. The enemy were driven off.

"The troops are now resting at Malolos. A considerable portion of the city has been destroyed by fire. Our casualties are one killed and fifteen wounded.

"Hall has returned with his troops to his former position north of Manila."

Washington, April 1 (*Reuter*).—The following telegram has been received from General Otis, dated to-day:—

"Quiet prevails. I have directed the troops at Malolos and on the railroad who are on reconnoitring duty to find the insurgents, who are only in small portions in the surrounding country, and who retire on the approach of our troops. A few of our troops are moving to a new position, and are preparing for a continued active campaign. The army is in excellent spirits."

Washington, April 3 (*Reuter*).—The following telegram from Manila of to-day's date has been received from General Otis:—

"Present indications denote that the insurgents Government is in a perilous condition. Its army is defeated, discouraged, and scattered. The insurgents are returning to their homes in the cities and villages between here and points north of Malolo, which our reconnoitring parties have reached. They seek the protection of the Americans. The news from the Visayan Islands is more encouraging every day."

Manila, April 1 (*Laffan*).—The easy progress of General McArthur's Division yesterday is a serious disappointment to the American military authorities here, who hoped that the advance on Malolos would end in a decisive battle, making it possible to inflict on the main insurgent force a crushing defeat, which would go far towards ending the insurrection. But now the indications are that there will be a prolonged conflict over an extended area. The town of Calumpit, six miles north of Malolos, to which Aguinaldo has withdrawn his headquarters, is apparently the nearest place where it is possible for the American troops to meet the enemy in force. If a crushing defeat were once administered on the insurgents, the American Civil Commissioners here would issue their proclamation, which is now delayed.

It has taken General McArthur six and a half days to reach Malolos, an average of almost four miles a day. He has found that the country becomes rougher as he penetrates northwards. The American troops at Malolos are having a much-needed rest to-day. General McArthur's headquarters are established in the old Congress Hall of what was two days ago the insurgent capital. The American Army gunboats in the Rio Grande de Pampangan will prepare a water base from which to operate when Calumpit, which is on that river, is attacked. An armoured train has now been prepared for the advance northwards. The debris on the ground captured during the past week indicates that the insurgent force has been much exaggerated.

General McArthur's scouts reconnoitred the country to-day to within a mile of Calumpit, but saw nothing of the insurgents. The latter are reported to have removed their treasures and ammunition further inland to Balinag, eight miles east of Calumpit, among the foot-hills. Aguinaldo is reported to be also there.

On the American front to the south of Manila two companies of the 1st North Dakota Infantry have routed out a nest of insurgents, killing three of them including one officer. The Americans had two men wounded.

The "Monadnock" while in the south bay near Cavite, was fired on by the insurgent artillery at Paranaque. The "Monadnock" replied, silencing the guns on shore. The insurgents are reported to be gathering in force in the south-east, beyond the San Mateo River, at Cainta and Taytay.

Manila, April 3 (*Laffan*).—Further extensive reconnaissances have been made to-day by General McArthur's forces. A detachment of cavalry, under Major Rucker, had a sharp skirmish with about 1,000 of the enemy who were intrenched at Quingua, five miles north-east of Malolos.

The main body of the Filipino army is apparently encamped between Quingua and Pulilan. Some detached forces have retreated eastward, and entered the Mateo Valley, where they have been repulsed by General Hall's troops.

The accident of some transport mule sinking in a soft spot has led to the discovery of two breech loading coast-defence guns buried at some cross roads.

The natives continue to return in numbers to the territory held by the American troops. The whole country between Caloocan and Malolos is dotted with their white flags. The better class Filipinos are re turning in boats and overland to Malolos. A priest entered the American lines to-day, and asked permission to return to his parishioners. He reports that food is scarce. General McArthur estimates that about 100,000 natives have deserted their homes, but he believes that there is a general desire among them to return.

There is little news from the Southern Islands where the situation continues uncertain. The rebels there are extinguishing the lights in the lighthouses.

PROCLAMATION BY THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Manila, April 4 (*Laffan*).—The American Civil Commission issued the proclamation of the United States Government to the Phillippine people this morning. It contains ten paragraphs.

The first, which is historical, declares that a treaty with Spain has been ratified ceding to the United States the sovereignty of the Philippines, completely and indefeasibly; the second explains the appointment of the Commission; while the third assures the Filipinos of American good will, their and explains that the Government's aim is prosperity, happiness, and advancement among civilised peoples. In effect the proclamation states that President M'Kinley believes that such advancement can be achieved by the assurance of peace and order, by guarantees of civil and religious liberty, by the establishment of justice, by the cultivation of letters and the practical arts, by intercourse with foreign nations, and, finally, by the uninterrupted devotion to the pursuit of useful objects and the realization of the noble ideals that constitute civilisation. The Commission asserts that the United States are willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government by which the people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty that is consonant with the ends of government and compatible with the obligations which the United States assume towards civilized nations. The United States stand ready to furnish armies and navies to maintain their rightful supremacy over the islands, and are anxious to spread peace and protection among the Philipinos by accustoming them to self-government.

The Commission announces its intention of visiting the people of the respective provinces to learn what forms of government are best adapted to their customs and traditions. The American policy will be to consult the wishes and secure the advice and co-operation of the Filipinos. Meantime their attention is invited to the regulative principles guiding the United States, whose supremacy must and will be enforced throughout every part of the Archipelago. Those resisting it can accomplish only their own ruin. The most ample liberty and self-government will be granted which is reconciliable with the maintenance of a wise, just, effective, and economical administration of public affairs, and compatible with the sovereign international rights of the United States. The civil rights of the Filipinos are guaranteed and will be protected; religious freedom is assured, and an honest and effective civil service is guaranteed to the fullest extent, in which natives will be employed. The fiscal system will be established on a sound basis, public funds being used only for defraying the expenses of the Phillippine Government and local funds only for local purposes, while a reduction of taxation is mentioned as probable. The pure administration of justice will be established, correcting the old evils and delays. The construction of public works will be promoted, and the development of trade and commerce fostered. Elementary schools will be established, and reforms are promised in all corporations touching the common life of the people.

The Commission invites the personal acquaintance of, and asks for an exchange of views with, the leading representative men.

While arranging the proclamation the Commission carefully reviewed the Constitution of the Insurgent Government at Malolos, giving special attention to specific evils.

The Montana Regiment, supported by a detachment of cavalry and two guns, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, made a reconnaissance to-day in the direction of Calumpit. The force encountered about 1,000 of the enemy and in a skirmish lost one man killed and four men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace then retired to Malolos

Washington, April 4 (*Reuter*).—At a meeting of the Cabinet, held to-day, the principal subject discussed was a long cablegram from Dr. Schurman, the President of the American Commission of Inquiry now at Manila. The part attracting most attention was a passage indicating that Aguinaldo's power over his followers is largely based on the coercion and fear of violence exercised by him upon all opposed to him.

Dr. Schurman says that, after a month of personal observation and interviews with different classes of people, he finds the insurrection had its origin and its strength in the Tagalog provinces round Manila. The remaining provinces of North and South Luzon were peopled with different races and inhabitants from the rest of the Archipelago, who were not natural allies of the Tagalogs, but unfriendly rivals.

The Tagalogs, while the negotiations preceding the signature of the Treaty of Paris were proceeding, sent detachments of fifty to 200 men each to all the other provinces to seize the government, as robbers hold up trains. The liberty of the populations was constrained and the supremacy of the Tagalogs was enforced, for no Americans were then present to expel the Tagalogs. The recent victories of the Americans have had a good effect, and everywhere the Filipinos seemed discouraged.

Manila, April 5 (*Laffan*).—The American Commissioners' proclamation is now widely distributed in the Spanish and Tagalo languages throughout Manila and Malolos, where it is attracting much attention. Representative Filipinos declare their approval of the contents, but they fear that it may never reach the masses in the provinces, owing to interception by the insurgent leaders. The pacific inhabitants are still returning to their former homes. The insurgent leaders have sent messengers into all the provinces to announce terrific losses among the Americans, and to say that the latter have been driven into the walled city and are suing for peace. The nucleus of the insurgent army is still at Calumpit.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

ITALIAN INTERESTS.

THE *Times* correspondent at Rome telegraphed last Friday:—The Opposition newspapers, among which the *Corriere della Sera* must now be reckoned, attack England and what they consider the want of foresight on the part of the Government in violent terms. In this they are worthily seconded by the Clerical *Voce della Verita* and *Osservatore Romano*. The former invokes the return of the Marquis di Rudini in order that he may "pass a sponge over the useless English alliance and perhaps, also, over the Triple Alliance." The latter seizes upon the friendly assurances of the *Times* as a pretext for wholesale denunciation of the treacherous English policy in regard to Italy.

In an article on the Anglo-French African Agreement, the *Journal des Debats* says:—"The Anglo-French Agreement of March 21 seems to have produced some feeling in Constantinople and Rome, but this feeling cannot be lasting, inasmuch as it rests upon nothing. France does not want Tripoli, and if, by chance, the Porte should offer it to us we should refuse it out of regard for Italy. If Italy should one day occupy Tripoli it would be easy to settle with Rome in all frankness the frontier questions which might arise."

TURKISH RESERVE.

Constantinople, April 4 (*Reuter*).—The report published by several foreign papers, according to which the Porte had addressed Notes to London and Paris protesting against the Anglo-French agreement in Africa as regards the Tripoli hinterland is incorrect. The Porte simply instructed its Ambassadors to obtain information as to the exact nature of the agreement, and to bring verbally to the attention of the London and Paris Cabinets the International Congo Act of 1885 as well as the Turkish Circular of 1890 concerning the Tripoli hinterland. This required information has now been received, and the Porte will now consider whether there is any ground for entering a formal protest against the same. In the absence of official data, the Porte could not formulate a protest.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Vienna, April 1 (*Standard*).—The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from St. Petersburg that an official Note is about to be addressed to the Vatican, intimating the impossibility of inviting it to send delegates to the Peace Conference, as invitations are issued only to the Governments of such States as maintain standing armies. The Note will be couched in most friendly terms, warmly recognising the active influence of Pope Leo XIII. and his endeavours in the cause of peace.

Rome, April 5 (*Times*).—According to information received here in the course of the day, invitations to the Peace Congress have been despatched this evening from The Hague. No Italian delegate has yet been, or will be, appointed until the tenor of the invitation is known.

The *Tribuna*, in a manifestly inspired article, animadverts upon the conduct of a European Power which had presumed to press upon the Italian Government the claims of the Papacy to be represented at the Congress. "It is possible," adds the "Tribuna," "to correct the delimitation of an African hinterland, or, with a little patience, to settle a dispute in China, but it is not possible or admissible to discuss, as has been done our position with regard to the Papacy without risk of passing for false and dangerous friends, desirous of aiding the Vatican to inflict upon us a humiliation the reaction against which would be perilous for all concerned." Without inquiring from which quarter or quarters this pressure has come, it may be said it has recently brought the Peace Congress within measurable distance of being "wrecked upon the rock of St. Peter."

The "Kolnische Zeitung" hears from St. Petersburg that Bulgaria will be invited to attend the Peace Conference, as her participation in the Anti-Anarchist Conference in Rome was not objected to by Turkey.

The "Standard" correspondent at The Hague states (April 5) that:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs will despatch his letter to the Dutch Representatives in England, Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Luxemburg, Servia, Roumania, Montenegro, Greece, Switzerland, America Siam, Persia, China, and Japan.

It will be observed that Bulgaria is not included in this list.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 1 ("Times").—The Russian Embassy to-day called the attention of the Porte to the Kurdish violations of the Caucasian frontier and the depredations in Russian territory. The Note threatens strong measures unless the Porte prevents a repetition of these incidents.

CRETE.

Canea, April 5 ("Standard").—An official decree was issued to-day granting amnesty to all persons who committed crimes between Sept. 16, 1896, the date of the last amnesty granted by the Sultan, and Dec, 21, 1898, the date of the arrival of Prince George in Crete, with the exception of those concerned in the massacre at Candia on Sept. 6, 1898. The Mussulmans are much moved at this measure, the more so as they thought that efficient punishment had been inflicted for the outbreak at Candia when seventeen of their coreligionists were hanged, two shot, and a great number sentenced to hard labour.

ANGLO RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg, in a letter dated April 3, refers to the secrecy which is maintained by the Russian Foreign Office with regard to every question, even as to the preliminaries of the Peace Conference. He says:—

A short time ago in consequence of a remark in the "Times" an official telegram was circulated through Reuter's Agency to the effect that no difference of views had ever existed between Count Muravieff and M. Witte. It would be difficult to say anything which Russian officials would not contradict; but I do not think they will deny that there is a very great difference, indeed, between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance as regards their respective views of the Press and the way in which it should be treated. The best proof of it is that last spring M. Witte plainly told his colleagues on the Committee of Ministers that it was useless to attempt to do anything with the British Government without first influencing British public opinion in favour of what was required, and on that sound principle he is now acting in order to conquer the English market for Russian trade.

In such an atmosphere of diplomatic mystery, or, perhaps, negation would be the better word, since everything is always denied and nothing ever affirmed, it goes without saying that the negotiations now pending between England and Russia on the difficulties in China are doubly concealed from everybody except the British Ambassador. One cannot, therefore, be surprised at the public reticence of the British Foreign Office when it has to deal with such a secretive department of the Imperial Government. For many months this department went on answering all questions, official and otherwise, by saying everything that the programme of the Conference would no be, but never uttered a word as to what it would be until the last circular was sent out, and had it not been for the "indiscretion" of your correspondent that interesting document wouuld not be before the public to-day.

In regard to the agreement with Russia which is awaited so impatiently, there is also thus far, nothing but negation. We are told what it cannot be but not what it can or will be, and this negative attitude is the only means at present of forming any idea of the lines upon which the negotiations are proceeding. In the same negative way Mr. Brodrick stated theother day that he would not apply the term "sphere of interest" to the particular part of China to which British trade mainly goes, and which must, therefore, be safeguarded. This quite agrees with the views prevailing here and the conclusion is that the advocates of spheres of any kind whatever outside the ports and territories actually taken on lease and occupied by the Powers will be disappointed. When Austria and Russia exchanged notes two years ago in order to keep quiet the small States of South-Eastern Europe, it was said and is still said in some newspapers that the two empires defined their respective spheres of influence in the Balkan Peninsula. Nothing of the kind, however, took place. It was impossible in spite of Moscow merchants, to limit the legitimate influence gained by Austria's commerce and enterprise in those neighbouring countries. You cannot yet mark out the interior of China into spheres like Africa any more than the Russians can be got rid of from Manchuria like the French from Fashoda. Russia's railway position in Manchuria is a vital question for her Siberian communications with the ocean, which is not the case with England in the valley of the Yang-tse Kiang.

This is the kind of language used here. The Russian answer to the discovery of money belonging to the Russo-Chinese Bank in the Belgian syndicate for the concession of the Pekin-Hankow Railway is that British money would have been accepted had it been offered. There cannot, of course, be any question of a treaty or agreement such as England has just concluded with France. The main object of both Governments is simply to prevent any further friction and misunderstanding in future over railway concessions, the port of Niu-chwang, preferential duties, and so forth. I am informed that this object is in a very fair way of being attained, and notes will probably be soon exchanged between the two Governments to that effect.

[Previous telegrams from the "Times" correspondent on the same subject will be found in the Supplement, "The Far East"—"Anglo-Russian Relations" p. 35.]

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed from Berlin last night:—The Empress Dowager of China, the real ruler of the Celestial Empire, has, I hear from a Chinese source, requested the Russian Government toinform her oftheterms of the Anglo-Russian Convention about Central Asia as soon as it may be ratified in order to convince herself that the two Powers do not intend to engage in the partition of China. It is probably owing to this request that almost all the Russian papers have suddenly begun to disavow any intention on the part of Russia to partition China. The idea seems to have been suggested to the Empress Dowager by Li Hung Chang, whom she has again appointed her private adviser on the plausible pretext that he is too old for any State office.

SAMOA.

ON April 1 the German Press was taking the line that the state of affairs in Samoa is due entirely to the action of Great Britain and the United States. The papers continued to support Mataafa's claims to the throne, and declined to admit that the German Consul-General had been at all in the wrong. In New York, however, it was believed that the German Government is acting in a reasonable spirit.

On April 3 it was reported that the German proposal of a special High Commission to deal with Samoan questions was favourably regarded by the Washington Government, which, however, would not formally accept it till the concurrence of Great Britain had been assured.

A despatch from the American Admiral has been published in Washington, accusing the German Consul-General of having issued an "incendiary proclamation."

The report on April 5 was that Herr von Bulew, the German Foreign Secretary, had broken into his leave and returned into Berlin in consequence of the news from Samoa. On Monday he had a long interview with the British Ambassador, and was afterwards received by the Emperor.

Great Britain, it is stated, has delayed her assent to the German proposal for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the situation in Samoa till the question of the composition and powers of the proposed commission is settled, but it is regarded as certain in Berlin that she will ultimately accept the proposal, to which the Washinton Government has already agreed. One or two of the Berlin journals complain of the attitude of the British Government on the matter, but the idea that any other than a pacific solution is possible is not entertained, either by the Press or is responsible quarters in Berlin.

It is announced from Washington that Lord Salisbury has accepted in principle Germany's proposal for the appointment of a tripartite commission to settle the Samoan Question. As the United States Government has also assented to the German proposal, no doubt is any longer entertained regarding the appointment of the commission.

Those persons at Washington who are in the best position to judge of the progress of the negotiations say there is every indication that they will be satisfactorily concluded before the end of the week. Questions of detail still open relate to the majority decision and the commission's power to alter or modify the Berlin Treaty and the constitutional system under which Samoa is being administered at present.

Washington, Wednesday.—Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Solf, the new President of the municipality of Apia, yesterday paid a visit to the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and had lengthened conference with him.

A *Reuter* despatch from Washington (April 5) says that the agreement between the three Powers as to the appointment of a Samoan commission has made such progress that the Governments are now exchanging notes as to the members of the commission.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says that the main difficulty in the way of the acceptance of the scheme is that Great Britain wishes the decisions of the commission to be taken by the votes of a majority of the members, while Germany insists on the necessity for unanimity. It is expected in Berlin that Great Britain will give way on this point. The tone of the German Press on the question continues to be generally moderate.

The *National Zeitung* says:—"The proposal of the German Government regarding the despatch of a tripartite commission to Samoa, having found immediate acception on the part of the United States, has now been definitely accepted by Great Britain. The diplomatic action of Germany is, moreover, in so far successful that all dicisions of the commission must be unanimous.

A BRAVE ENGLISHMAN.

A "REUTER" despatch from Valparaiso states:—There has recently died at Coquimbo Captain James Hart, a native of Durham, who, in the course of an adventurous career, had saved, by personal acts of bravery, more than fifty lives. Among his achievements may be mentioned the following:—On July 10, 1869, he saved James King, a sailor belonging to the barque *Aculso*, who fell overboard two days after that vessel left Pisagua. For this act he received the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society. On Nov. 27, 1869, he rescued the captain of the hulk *Jane*, from Salthouse Dock, Liverpool. For this he received a diploma. On March 7, 1872, he rescued a girl from the river Bilbao, Spain, and for this action he received a medal from the Spanish Government. On Aug. 10, 1875, he rescued John Adams, who fell overboard at sea from the ship *Zomo*. For this action he received the Royal Humane Society's gold medal and a gold watch and chain subscribed for by the crew. On March 20, 1883, he saved two soldiers in the engagement off Chancay. For this he received three medals—one from the Masonic Union of Peru, another from the Chilian Army, and another from the Chilian and other foreign residents of Lima. Besides saving the two soldiers he swam off with a line to the launch, in which there were thirty-four men. From a document signed by E. del Canto, in Lima, on February 26, 1883, in his capacity of former captain of the Zapadores battalion, it appears that James W. Hart, ex-captain of the British steamer *Arcu*, joined the battalion in September 1877 at Antofagasta as a private soldier, and that he refused to receive any pay. At the end of October he left Anofagasta with his battalion in the expedition sent to attack Pisagua, Dolores, Tacna, and Arica, and he retired voluntarily in June 1880, in consequence of General Urrutia having requested him to take the position of adjutant to the captain of the port of Arica and that of harbour pilot. On May 28, 1882, Captain Hart saved two lighters containing Chilian troops from being capsized in Callao Bay. During the embarkation of two lighter loads of troops the two lines fouled in the screw of the tug, and the crafts were in imminent danger of being capsized. The occurrence was witnessed by Captain Hart, who, without a moment's hesitation, jumped into the water, swam to the tug, dived, and cleared the screw, and thus prevented a catastrophe.

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

Admiralty, March 27.

Commander G T Wingfield has been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned engs. have been prom. to the rank of chief eng. in her Majesty's fleet:—L Buckler, J W Ham.

The undermentioned clerks have been prom. to the rank of assist. paymaster in her Majest's fleet:—T Henley, A E Slack.

Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-lieut S Garnett to be lieut.

March 29.

Lieut W H W Grove has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of commander.

April 3.

The undermentioned sub-lieuts have been prom. to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—W B Campion, W E Prowse, J Hutchings, C E L Thomas, H S Curry, B L H Greenfield, H M Denny.

War Office, April 4.

1st Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut R J Grewing to be lieut vice E Deacon resigned.

4th Hussars, Lieut W E Long resigns his commission.

13th Hussars, Second Lieut J T Wigan to be lieut, vice H P Dangar, resigned.

17th Lancers, Capt T G Collins, about to be appointed to the Militia retires on ret. pay under Article 508, Royal Warrant, July 18 1898; Supernumerary Capt B P Portal to be capt vice T G Collins; Ridingmaster and Honorary Capt W Pilley retires on ret. pay; Squadron Sergt-Major C Gilbert from 16th Lancers to be ridingmaster with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Honorary Capt W Pilley.

Royal Artillery, The promotions of the undermentioned lieut cols are antedated to Dec 15 1898:—E Ward A P Penton J L Fixott Major R P Leach retires on ret pay The undermentioned capts to be majors:—A H Wolley-Dod Army Ordnance Dept N B Heffernan vice C de Jersey dec Lieut C E D Budworth to be capt vice N B Heffernan Lieut L N Gooding is removed from the Army on account of ill health The undermentioned lieuts are seconded:—H A D Simpson Baikie for service with the Egyptian Army J H Keogh for service with the Native Mountain Artillery J D Sherer for service as an instructor in gunnery India.

Royal Engineers Brevet Col Sir G S Clarke K C M G on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieut col is placed on half pay Major R C Maxwell to be lieut-col vice Brevet Col Sir G S Clarke K C M G Capt J E Capper to be major vice R C Maxwell.

Coldstream Guards Lieut C E Pereira to be capt vice J A G Drummond Hay prom.

Scots Guards Second Lieut B G Van de Weyer to be lieut vice J C Heriot Maitland appointed adj.

Line Battalions.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment Brevet Major A J King from supernumerary capt to be capt vice E P Burke dec.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment Capt J R Dyas to be major on augmentation. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—N T Borton from the Welsh Regt vice C C East seconded A S Toogood vice J F Elkington seconded F G Skipwith vice J R Dyas E M Murray vice N T Borton seconded for service with the Egyptian Army The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts—G M Ponsonby on augmentation P K Carre vice A S Toogood G B W Smith Rewse vice F G Skipwith.

The Royal fusiliers City of London Regiment Lieut Col C D M Gall retires on ret pay; Major G E Briggs to be lieut col vice C D M Gall.

The King's Liverpool Regiment, Second Lieut H C Potter to be lieut vice F J Langdon, seconded.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieut E D Young is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Capt W S R May is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The surname of Major J C Tilly is as now stated, and not as described in the "Gazette" of March 28, 1899.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieut J G A Massy is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, Capt H N Kelly to be adj, vice Capt D H Davis, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, The undermentioned lieuts to be capts;—W B Pearson, vice R G Kennedy seconded; B E Crocker, from Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers on augmentation; Lieut H H Wilson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles, Capt C R Cecil Ellis to be major vice C H I Hopkins ret.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieut C H Townsend is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Lieut F W King-Church to be adj vice Lieut C H Townsend.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieut W L Osborn to be capt vice H H M O'Grady, prom; Second Lieut R H Waithman to be lieut vice W L Osborn.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regiment, The undermentioned lieuts to be capts;—B R Goren vice G E W Withington seconded H de L Walters vice H C S Thompson resigned.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Second Lieut O R L Hampden to be lieut vice R E Watt prom.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Capt G A Bramwell is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut C E Higginbotham is antedated to Jan 2, 1899, vice G A Bramwell. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut P C B Skinner is antedated to Jan 2 1899.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Qrmr. and Honorary Capt J Clifford retires on ret. pay.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Sec Lieut R F Riley to be Lieut, vice A F Cook seconded.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, The undermentioned officers are seconded;—Lieut J A Strick for service as an Adj of Indian Volunteers; Lieut J H Bailey for service under the Foreign Office.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut U O Thynne resigns his commission; Gentleman Cadet T G Dalby, from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut U O Thynne.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Capt W Parry resigns the appointment of adjutant.

The Manchester Regiment, Major W Bertram retires on retire pay; Capt R A Henderson to be major, vice W Bertram.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieut E B Hales to be captain in succession to Major W C Ross, appointed to the Staff Sec Lieut J S Unthank to be lieutenant, vice E B Hales.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieut G E E G Cameron is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Gentleman Cadet A A D Reed, from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G E E G Cameron.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieut N J G Cameron to be captain, on augmentation; Sec Lieut P W N Fraser to be lieutenant, on augmention. To be second lieuts;—Sec Lieut J A Orr, from the Manchester Regt on augmentation; Sec Lieut C H Campbell, from the Royal Sussex Regt, on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet H E Davidson, from the Royal Military College, on augmentation.

The Connaught Rangers, Capt C W Bowlby to be major, vice C Hall, appointed for permanent service in the Army Ordnance Department.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians, Supernumerary Capt C W D Pollard to be captain, vice G J D Browne, seconded; Second Lieut H C Leicester to be lieutenant, vice F E Whitton appointed adjutant.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), Capt D E B Paton Bethune is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers; Lieut E D Le P Power is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army; Lieut R E Solly-Flood, from 7th batt to be second lieut in succession to Lieut E D Le P Power; Sergt-Major J C Duff to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

Army Service Corps, Brevet Col H N Bunbury on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieut-col is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut-Col J J Greene M B retires on ret pay. The undermentioned capts to be majors:—W S Boles M B; A L F Bate.

Staff, Major-Gen F G Slade C B R A to be a major-gen on the Staff to command the Royal Art. at Gibraltar, vice Major-Gen J B Richardson R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Brevet Col J C Dalton from lieut-col Royal Art., to be an assist military secretary at headquarters and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army; Brevet Col E O Hay from lieut-col Royal Art. to be an assist adj-gen at head-quarters and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army; Major T F Bushe R A from an insp Army Ordnance Department to be a dep-assist director-gen of ordnance at headquarters vice Major R P Leach R A; Capt and Brevet Major D Henderson Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), from a Staff capt at Headquarters to be a dep-assist qrmr-gen at Headquarters; Capt H S H Prince Francis J L F of Teck K C V O D S O 1st Dragoons to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir H M Leslie Rundle K C B C M G D S O R A commanding the troops South-Eastern District.

Indian Staff Corps, the undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col J Hay; Lieut-Cols C E Cooke and W H Browne.

Army Ordnance Department, Major J B Archdale Ordnance officer third class retires on ret pay; Major W Lambert R A from an assist insp to be Ordnance officer third class on augmentation; Capts J N Salmon R A C C R Wrigley the Royal Warwickshire Regt and M H Egan the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt) from temporary Ordnance officers fourth class to be Ordnance officers fourth class on augmentation; Capt F H N Pym R M A from temporary Ordnance officer fourth class to be Ordnance officer fourth class under the provisions of Articles 395 and 396 Royal Warrant 1898 Capt W E Wailes R A to be Ordnance officer fourth class on augmentation; Lieut A E Gordon R A to be Ordnance officer fourth class vice Capt F M Thrupp R A who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Army Pay Department, The undermentioned staff paymrs retire on ret pay:—Lieut Cols H F G Webster and T P Lloyd; Major M W Brock paymr. to be staff paymr. vice Lieut Col T P Lloyd.

Army Schools, Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut W Gooding is granted the honorary rank of capt.

Memoranda, Major Gen W Byam C B is placed on ret pay; Col Sir A W Mackworth Bart C B on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on half pay; Lieut Col and Brevet Col F C Burton Indian Staff Corps an assist adj gen in India is granted the substantive rank of col in the Army; Lieut Col and Brevet Col M C Wood half pay retires on ret pay; Capt H E J Brake R A is granted the temporary rank of major while in command of a batt of the British Central African Regt.

Reserve of Officers, Lieut C P Grindle 19th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps to be lieut.

The income of the United States Treasury during March was the largest during the past decade. Eliminating the war expenses and the receipt of 12,000 000 on account of the sale of the Pacific Railway, the surplus upon normal operations was 1,731,224 dols., which, says the New York correspondent of the "Standard," is welcome in proportion to its novelty rather than by its magnitude, and is tempered by the recollection of a deficit for the nine months. The internal receipts exceed the Customs, but both grow to an extent which indicates that the year's income will exceed the Secretary's estimates by 5,000,000.

The growing tastes for Napoleonic episodes in Paris was again exemplified at the Porte Saint Martin on April 4, when "Plus que Reine" was performed. This is a five-act drama by M. Emile Bergerat, in which the courtship of Napoleon I. and the divorce which closed the career of the Empress Josephine are powerfully reproduced. The success of the evening was the creation of Napoleon by M. Coquelin, who was well supported by Mme. Jane Hading in the role of Josephine. The scenes are highly dramatic, especially that in which the discarded wife refuses to accept the divorce, and goes to the theatre wearing the imperial crown and robes. The Coronation scene is splendidly realised from the historical picture by David. The piece is splendidly mounted, and the vivid costumes of the First Empire are perfectly correct.

IRISH UNITY CONFERENCE.

The "Unity Conference" of Irish members of Parliament, suggested by the Munster Convention, was held on April 4 at the Mansion House, Dublin. Fifty-six members were present, but they only included two Parnellite representatives. A letter was read from the Parnellite Whip stating that his party, while refraining from attending, were still ready to "receive and consider in the best spirit any proposals for the consolidation of the Nationalist forces which may be authoritatively made." Mr. T. Harrington was elected chairman, and Mr. Healy was among those present. Mr. Dillon proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted without any substantial alteration:—

1. That all Irish Nationalists be reunited in one party on the principle of the old Parnellite Party as it existed from 1885 to 1890.
2. That the reunited party be absolutely independent of all British political parties.
3. The main object of the united party to be to secure for Ireland a measure of Home Rule at least as ample as that embodied in the Bills of 1886 and 1893.
4. The party also to fight on the old lines for the repression of all Irish grievances, notably those connected with land, labour, taxation, and education.
5. Since a genuine reunion involves a real conciliation, we declare our views that all the adherents of a reunion party should accord to and receive from each other recognition of their standing, based on past public sevices to Ireland, absolulteely irrespective of the course any adherent may have felt it his duty to take at and since the division of 1890, and that the reunited party and its adherents should exert all legitimate influence in favour of the adoption of this priniciple, and as the earliest practical exemplification of the spirit of this resolution this meeting, mainly composed of those belonging to the larger party, declares its readiness to support the choice of a member of the party as first chairman of the united party.

Mr. T. M. Healy said he did not consider the proposals were sufficient to compose the existing differences. He did not think that any proposals which could be adopted in public were likely to bring about a reconciliation, and he suggested the selection of a committee of gentlemen having the authority of that Conference to deal as plenipotentiaries. Mr. Dillon agreed to the appointment of such a committee, and the Conference adopted the suggestion. Mr. Healy, though strongly pressed, refused to act on the committee, stating that his objection was purely one of temperament. Mr. Blake and Mr. Dillon thereupon also refused to join the committee, the appointment of which was then abandoned. It was decided that the proposed basis agreement adopted at the Conference should be forwarded to the Parnellite Party.

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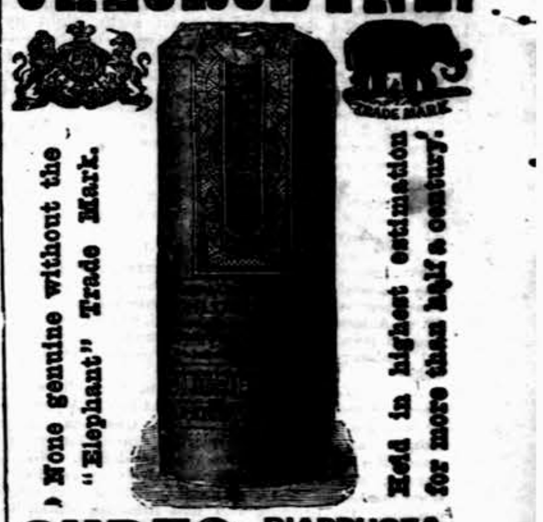
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